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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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Dixon Plan Astounding, Says Nehru

APPEASEMENT OF AGGRESSOR

Pakistan To Blame For Kashmir Trouble

NEW DELHI, August 24 (PTI): PRIME MINISTER PANDIT NEHRU TODAY CHARACTERISED UN MEDIATOR SIR OWEN DIXON'S PROPOSAL FOR REPLACING THE KASHMIR GOVERNMENT BY A UN AUTHORITY FOR THE PURPOSES OF A LIMITED PLEBISCITE AS "ASTOUNDING", "EXTRAORDINARILY ILLOGICAL" AND "A PROPOSAL FOR APPEASEMENT OF THE AGGRESSOR".

It meant a declaration that "you want the aggressor to succeed," he said. Not only the Government of India, but no Government anywhere would agree to such a proposal.

Pandit Nehru, who was addressing a press conference, said that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Pakistan Prime Minister, was "completely wrong" when he said that India was trying to go back on something she had agreed to.

There was nothing that she had agreed to which she was not prepared to honour, but India would not accept anything which was harmful to Kashmir, which went against her pledges and was derogatory to the dignity of India.

Both Sir Owen's condition for a limited plebiscite and the Pakistan Prime Minister's attempt to throw the blame for the failure of the talks on India, was an "Alice in Wonderland" business. Like the images in Alice's looking glass, the Kashmir problem was getting "curiouser and curiouser" and everything became inerted.

To ensure a fair plebiscite, a proposal was made which would give Pakistan ninety per cent of the victory in advance. The aggressor now turned round and accused India of aggression.

Putting the blame "hundred per cent" on Pakistan for the "whole Kashmir trouble", Pandit Nehru said that with the failure of Sir Owen Dixon's mission, "we go back to where we started from". India, however, still wanted to settle the Kashmir question peacefully and had no intention to indulge in military operations.

The United Nations had performed a "very great service" by arranging the "cease-fire" and the fact that there had been no resumption of military operations since was itself a "considerable gain".

(Details on Page 4)

No More Loan For Bombay

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"NO more loan" is the purport of a letter sent by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, in reply to the latter's request for a further loan of Rs. 15 lakhs, for the purpose of rehabilitation of refugees in Bombay, the United Press of India reliably learnt here today.

The Government of Bombay, it appears, had asked the Government of India for a further loan of Rs. 15 lakhs to enable displaced persons in Bombay to settle themselves in business.

The Government of India have expressed their inability to accede to the request.

Development Or Inflation?

P. & T. DEPARTMENT'S DILEMMA

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24.

Inflation versus development appears to be the principal problem facing the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The Ministry of Communications holds that the accommodation problem both for offices and residential purposes is an acute one. In the telecommunication and telegraphs branches, new buildings were required, particularly to accommodation equipment.

Another view is that there should be some limit to availability of capital which could be invested even in a profit-earning department. Although the department has accumulated a surplus amounting to Rs. 16 crores, its immediate release might set in inflationary forces, it is feared.

Reference is made to Government's present commitments amounting to almost Rs. 100 crores. In their context, Government are expected to examine the Communications Ministry's projects in order to determine whether any higher priority could be given to them. A proposal to borrow from the market on guaranteed return of 6 per cent on outlay is ruled out, as it would have serious repercussions on Government's rate of interest policy.

No Yanks For Malaya

SINGAPORE, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter): A London press report that a 'token force' of American troops would soon arrive here for the Malayan campaign was authoritatively denied here tonight.

COMMON MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Inter-'Varsity Board's Recommendation

NAGPUR, Aug. 24 (PTI): The Inter-University Board, endorsing the University Commission's report on many important points, today expressed itself in favour of a common medium of instruction for all universities.

It, however, suggested a "cautious approach" in the substitution of English by an Indian language "so that educational standards and education methods may not be seriously interfered with."

The Board concluded its two-day session this evening, the Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University, presiding.

The Board's detailed views and recommendations on the report will be submitted to the Government of India next week.

The Board recommended, for the time being, a two-year Bachelor's degree course (Pass) after the Intermediate and a three-year Bachelor's degree course (Honours) after the Intermediate.

For the M.A. course the Board urged that the degree should always be given on the result of an examination, candidates taking it one year after Honours and two years after the Pass course.

The Board also reiterated its view that a University Grants Committee on the lines of the University Grants Committee in the United Kingdom should be constituted as soon as possible.

Ibrahim Is Free

KARACHI, Aug. 24 (PTI): Pakistan's Kashmir Affairs Ministry today described as 'false and mischievous' the report in a section of the Indian press that Mr. Ibrahim Khan, former head of the 'Azad Kashmir' Government, had been interned by the Pakistan Government.

Wheat Cheaper Than Rice

MADRAS, Aug. 24. (PTI).

THE Madras Government has ordered the immediate reduction of the retail price of wheat by about one and half annas per measure, thus making it cheaper than rice.

The Government is assisted in this measure by subsidy granted by the Government of India in the shape of a reduction in the sales price of wheat to Rs. 13-8-0 a maund from Rs. 15-0-0 a maund.

District authorities have been telegraphically instructed to enforce the price reduction immediately.

CALCUTTA: According to information received here by UPI, rice is selling at Rs. 40 per maund in some places of Murshidabad district. While the district average price of rice was Rs. 31-4 during the previous week, the price of rice continued to be almost the same this week.

ASHES OF UNNI NAYAR FOR DELHI

The ashes of late Col. Unni Nair, one of India's alternate Delegates to the U.N. Commission in Korea who was killed on August 12 near Taegu by a mine explosion while out for observation, reached Willingdon Aerodrome, New Delhi, on August 23. Left to right: Mr. Broughton (Ministry of External Affairs), Mr. Swaminathan, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; Brig. Ram Singh, Director of Personnel Services (who represented the C-in-C, Indian Army) and Maj. Nair, brother of the late Col. Unni Nair seen with the ashes at the airport.

Strong Mortar Fire Meets U. S. Troops

KOREA, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter).

AMERICAN and South Korean troops broke the lull on the front today with limited attacks at both ends of the "west wall" defence line.

Striking westward positions forward of Masan, on the south coast, units of the American 25th Division advanced in the face of strong mortar and small arms fire to drive Communists forces threatening the Pusan supply harbour from severe commanding positions.

At critical points of possible Communist attack along the whole front, Australian Mustang and American jet fighters strafed and rocketed, opening their close-in attacks in support of ground forces at dawn.

TAEGU SECTOR

On the Taegu sector, where Communist forces were exerting pincers pressed north and south of the vital communications city, American and South Korean troops backed by armour and self-propelled guns were attacking north-west.

A strong Communist force that had broken through American lines north of Taegu, to harass gun positions 4 miles to the rear, was reported "contained". The Taegu-Kunwi Road was clear.

The Communist bridgehead across the Naktong at Hyongdong, 14 miles south of Taegu, was reported quiet.

Carrier-based aircraft joined the Fifth Air Force in savage ground support action up and down the line.

American Marine flyers bombed and strafed troop concentrations around Wongju, just across the Naktong from Taegu, and reported at least 300 Communists killed. They left supply dumps burning furiously.

Light bombers also smashed up supply dumps, roads and bridges close to the battle line in an effort to cripple new Communist "victory" drives expected hourly around Taegu and Masan.

KOREANS' CLAIM

LONDON: Tonight's North Korean communique by the Soviet Tass news agency said partisan detachments were cutting the road between Pusan and Taegu and dislocating the rear areas of the United States forces.

In three days' fighting from August 16 to 18, the communique added, the North Korean Army wiped out or wounded more than 5,000 officers and men and captured large quantities of war material.

Twenty-two Chinese Communist organisations have made a joint protest against the "barbarous bombing of Korean towns and villages by American aircraft", a Tass message from Peking said today.

The bombings showed "the United States Government and its satellites have not the slightest humanitarian feelings in regard to the people of North and South Korea", the protest added.

HONG KONG: Britain's Army chief in South-East Asia, Sir John Harding, today told British troops preparing to leave Hong Kong for north: "Shoot fast and shoot to kill."

TURCO IS CAUGHT

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Captain 'Turco' Westerling 34-year old Dutch ex-Commando wanted by the Indonesian Government as a rebel was taken to a prison here tonight.

He was to be escorted to the Belgian-Luxembourg frontier later, according to an authoritative police source.

He had flown into Brussels earlier in the day from Singapore, after a short stay at Cairo.

Poser For Law Ministry

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24.

The question whether by certain allowances or fees such as subsistance allowance, daily allowance and travelling allowance, in connection with their duties as members of various committees and boards, members of Parliament would be regarded as having incurred disqualification, is under examination here.

One view is that if the work were directly connected with their parliamentary work, such membership of a committee or board should not be deemed to be an office of profit under the Government. The Ministry of Law is examining the whole issue, it is learnt.

Flood Havoc In Burma

RANGOON, Aug. 24, (UPI): Reports from north Burma state that following series of earthquake shocks in north Burma region, flood has been causing much anxiety to the people of that area.

It is stated that an area of over 1,000 square miles has been completely submerged by the change of the river course in Kachin State and Katha district resulting in considerable damage to standing crops and loss of live stock.

The railway line between Saging and Myitkyina has been flooded and damaged in many places completely dislocating the train services. The floods have also washed away many portion of the railway track as well as some bridges.

Ganga Rises An Inch More; Threat To Villages

KANUR, August 24 (PTI): The river Ganga registered a further rise of one foot during the last 48 hours and the water level at the railway bridge touched foot mark today.

About half a dozen low-lying villages on the banks of the river are threatened by the flood and some of the villagers have started evacuating to places of safety

ALL BUT THREE MILLS CLOSED

Workers Leaving For Their Villages

BOMBAY, Thursday.

THE textile strike in the city slowly inched its way to a near total stoppage of work with all but three mills closed. Even these three mills were reported to be working with depleted complements more than two lakh mills mazdoor are idle.

All the three parties, the Millowners Association, the striking workers and the Government have remained adamant on their respective standpoints with the result that an indefinite 'stalemate' is all that can be predicted with certainty. A pointer to this situation is provided by the fact that as many as 30 per cent of the striking workers, according to a spokesman of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, have already left Bombay for their villages as the workers feel that the strike might be prolonged for a long time. Two GIP trains which left Victoria Terminus for Poona were crowded with a large number of such workers.

TWO ARRESTS

Two arrests were made in the course of the day by the police, Dhondu Madhu, a 'striking' worker of the Colaba Land Mills, was arrested by the police today on a charge of assault. The police alleged that the accused, along with two others, had attacked some loyal workers with lathis and iron bars. He was released on bail by a city magistrate. In the second case Gangaram Govind was alleged to have been caught red-handed by the police in the act of assaulting a loyal worker of the Kaiser-e-Hind Mill at about 4-30 in the afternoon. He was put under arrest by the Kalachowki Police station.

HARRIS ON RATION ISSUE

Mr. Moinuddin Harris, referring to the question of issuing rations to the textile workers now on strike against their earned wages, says: The Millowners' Association has decided that rations would not be stopped but would be issued against cash. This in itself would amount to a breach of a long-standing practice.

It is wrong to say that the workers never received rations on credit. The issue of rations has always been against their earned wages for the current month. The fact that workers are on strike does not warrant any change in that practice.

If these shops are used for starving workers even when they have money to their credit there is every danger of the workers losing their confidence in the system of Mill Grain shops which has so far worked well.

The matter was represented to the Labour Department by the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, two days ago but so far there is no reply.

QUESTION OF CREDIT

The Public Relations Officer (Rationing) in a statement says: There have been statements that the textile mill-workers who are now on strike, have been refused their foodgrains rations by the Mill shops.

The enquiries, however, reveal that all the mill shops are strictly observing the statutory provision of issuing foodgrains rations to which the workers are eligible on demand and offer of price. The Rationing Inspectors visit the mill shops practically daily and have reported that no mill had refused to give rations on demand and offer of price.

The complaint it appears relates to refusal of rations on credit. This is purely a private arrangement between the Mill and the employees.

IT RAINED TEA IN DALAL STREET.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Manna fell on the narrow Dalal Street, the home of Bulls and Bears, this afternoon.

A posse of city police had suddenly swooped on the precincts of the Share Bazar to march a few brokers to the jail for what, according to them, was "illegal occupation of the road for business purposes".

Constables had surrounded groups of Gandhi-capped, khadi-clad brokers, who had clustered round what little space was available between the string of parked Buicks on the road, known for its perennial traffic jams.

But the constables had reckoned without the quality of comradeship which descended upon them like rain upon the street beneath.

Fellow brokers, spectators of the incident from the first, second and third floor windows and balconies, began showering plates of 'bhajias', 'chivda', vadas' and cups of hot tea on on the limbs of the law.

After this "rain of tea" had ceased, 27 brokers were marched off to the police station, charged with causing obstruction to traffic and let off on bail.

ROBBERY ON THE RIVER

MONGHYR, August 24 (PTI): Over 150 bags of rice were looted from two country boats off Kastaharini Ghat here by a gang of river dacoits.

The bandits who were moving in small boats, raided the rice-laden boats at midnight, overpowered the boatmen, transferred the cargo to their own boats and decamped. This is the first dacoity of its kind on the Ganga here since 1942. In 1942 a rich Marwari was relieved of his cash and belongings in almost similar circumstances.

Randolph Churchill Hurt

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Randolph Churchill, war correspondent in Korea for the London daily telegraph, was being evacuated by air from Taegu today after being wounded by mortar bombs on a patrol into North Korean lines. He is believed to have a fractured leg.

The son of Britain's war-time premier described the episode as "the worst experience in my life. I doubted if I would get out alive."

Mr Frank Emery, correspondent for the International News Service of America, who accompanied him on the patrol with American troops last night, was also wounded. He was resting in Taegu today after being discharged from a field hospital.

43 Spanish Youth Drowned

MADRID, August 24 (PTI-Reuter): Forty three Spanish youths belonging to General Franco's Fascist Falange Party got drowned in a boating accident between Vigo and Pentevedro, North Spain, on Tuesday latest reports here disclosed last night.

Efforts were being made to raise the launch they were travelling in under which 14 bodies were believed still to be trapped.

Press censorship was imposed after the accident was first reported.

RED CHINA'S PLEA FOR WITHDRAWAL OF YANKS

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Communist China has asked the United Nations to demand the withdrawal of American forces from Formosa, it was learned here today. Mr. Chou En-Lai, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, has sent identical cables to Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General, and M Jacob Malik, Chief Soviet delegate and this month's Security Council President, demanding the removal of American forces from that area.

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister of India, laid the foundation stone of a land customs station at the Attari border, Amritsar, Thursday.

BOMBAY'S FOOD: NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT

Minister Desai's Assurance

BOMBAY, Thursday.

THE State of Bombay would be able to tide over its food difficulties, declared Shri Dinkerrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, speaking at a meeting organised by the Sanskar Mandal at Wilson College, Bombay, this evening.

In normal circumstances, he said, the State was able to procure about 6 lakhs of tons of foodgrains under monopoly procurement system, as against the need of the State of 14 to 15 lakhs of tons, taking into consideration the population of the merged state areas. For the remaining quantity the Government had to look to the Central Government, he added. Last year the Government of India had allotted 9,15,000 tons, but this year it had allotted only 5 lakh tons. It was impossible with that allotment to pull on and therefore he had to complain against the allotted quota, he said, for this he was accused of being pessimistic and unnecessarily alarmist.

With the balance of three lakh tons in the last year Government would have required 2,30,000 tons to satisfy the minimum demand of the State. Central Government had recently allotted a further quota of 1,40,000 tons. But with maximum efforts at securing maximum grains through levy Government hoped that it would be able to pull on till the end of November, he assured.

REPLY TO CHARGE

Replying to a number of questions raised by Shri R. G. Saraiya, President of Indian Merchants Chamber, who presided over the meeting, and the members of the audience, he particularly referred to the charge that Government was selling grains at higher rate than the rate at which they were procured. He emphatically stated that the price charged in Bombay was the lowest in India as it was only 7 per cent higher than the purchase price. The difference of 7 per cent included cost of transport, preservation, distribution, and commission to the retailers, etc. he explained.

He challenged any member of the mercantile community to take up this work with such a low margin.

Referring to the criticism of Government's intention to bring essential commodities under State trading, he said that the Government had to intervene in this affair only reluctantly and just to check the rising prices and to give relief to the consumer. He asserted that as in distribution of foodgrains the Government had been successful in distribution of penicillin and other drugs also. The administration of distribution of essential commodities through Government agencies was the most effective and the least expensive, he said.

Adverting to a plea for reduction in grain prices he said that 10 per cent reduction had already been effected and a further reduction was not advisable at present. The Government must see to it that it procured maximum quantity of foodgrains and the procurement system did not break down due to unreasonable reduction in prices, he asserted.

I.A.F. DAKOTAS DROP FOOD IN ASSAM

Quake Tremors Still Felt

GAUHATI, August 24 (PTI).

THE detachment of IAF Dakotas, deputed by the Government of India under the command of Wing-Commander Malse, air-dropped about 100 maunds of foodstuffs to the distruessed people of North Lakhimpur in Upper Assam during the past 24 hours.

The road communication with the area has since been restored and the detachment will fly to the upper regions of North-East Assam tomorrow for food-dropping operations at Sadiya and Pasighat, where rice scarcity is very acute.

Telegraph, postal and road communications between Sadiya and the rest of Assam, which was cut off since the great earthquake of August 15, have now been restored.

Earthquake tremors, occasionally severe, at frequent intervals were still being felt at Sadiya. The river Lohit and its tributaries were in spate and villages on their banks were flooded.

(See Page 10)

European Clubs Ordered To Close Their Bars

BOMBAY, Thursday:

European clubs in the city, including the Bombay Gymkhana, the Yacht Club and the Bombay Club, were ordered today to close the bars and not to serve any alcholic drinks on foreigners' permits following the Bombay High Court's judgment in the prohibition test case.

The Kolhapur Regional Publicity Officer, has denied the report of a death caused by hunger in the village of Upale in Kolhapur district.

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The following cars, all in good condition, are for sale—1946 Grey Blue Fleetmaster Sedan Chevrolet purchased early 1947. Done 42700 miles. 1946 Grey Blue Fleetmaster Sedan Chevrolet purchased 1947. Done 44300 miles. 1946 Black Austin "10"—purchased 1946. Done 32560. 1946 Black Austin "16"—purchased mid 1947. Done 29500 miles. 1947 Black Austin "16"—purchased end 1947. Done 32000 miles. 1947 Dark Blue Ford Super de Luxe—purchased mid 1948. Done 32700 miles. Can be seen by appointment. Apply Box No. 8505. "Bombay Chronicle".

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Just out! "Spirit of Cricket" by Gulamali Habib. Throws new light on the mysterious disappearance of the Cricket Statue from C.C.I. beautifully printed. Cricket Tips. Topical Articles. Pictures. 8 annas. Streamline Agency, Hornby Rd. Bombay. (2055)

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

Estate of Sir JEHANGIR BAMAN BOMAN-BEHRAM, Kt., deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Sir Jehangir Baman Boman-Behram, Kt., late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, retired Solicitor and Company Director, who died at Bombay on 29th December, 1949 and Probate of whose Will and Codicil having effect throughout India was granted by the High Court of Bombay on 14th August, 1950, to Messrs. Bamanji Kavasji Boman-Behram, Furdoonji Kavasji Boman-Behram, Dinshaw Dorabji Romer and Nusserwanji Hormusji Sethna, the executors named in the said Codicil, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the Office of their attorneys Messrs. Romer Dadachanji Sethna & Co., at 14K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

AND all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them and/or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Executors at their Attorneys address as aforesaid.

Dated th's 23rd day of August, 1950.

ROMER DADACHANJI
SETHNA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executors,
14K, Hamam Street,
Fort, Bombay.

(8490)

AUCTION SALES

Under instruction from B.B. & C.I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1950 at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot certain Unclaimed booked and Unbooked packages, etc.

AUCTION SALE of cargoes lying uncleared at the B. P. Trust Storage Yard, Wadala.

In accordance with Section 64A of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended MENESSE & CO., will under instructions from The Manager B. P. Trust Docks sell by Public Auction at Wadala Bombay Port Trust Storage Yard (near Wadala Station east side Antop Village) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1950, the following:—

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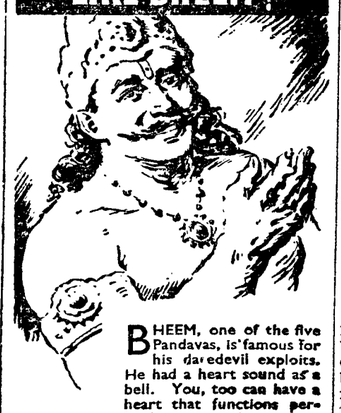

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CITY EDITOR ON PUGREE CHARGE

Reserve Bank Official Examined

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Khan Bahadur C. R. Turner, Currency Officer of the Reserve Bank of India, was today examined in the hearing of the case in which Mr. Chimanlal Vadilal Shah, Editor of "Chitra" a Bombay Marathi weekly and Mr. Dattatreya N. Nadkarni are charged with accepting a pugree of Rs. 20,000 for subletting accommodation and abetment respectively.

Mr. Shah and Mr. Nadkarni were arrested by the Crime Branch of Bombay C.I.D. on June 22, 1950.

The witness deposed before Presidency Magistrate M. J. Gordhandas at the Esplanade Court today that he and the complainant Mr. H. S. Madon, Editor of "Mumbai Vartaman" had a talk with Mr. Shah on June 21 as he was given to understand that Mr. Shah was willing to let two rooms in the Mathrubhumi building.

He had accompanied Mr. Madon as one of the prospective buyers of "Mumbai Vartaman". After a short talk, Mr. Madon showed Mr. Shah a draft agreement regarding taking over the two rooms. After some consultations regarding the usage of particular words in the agreement, they left the place and informed the Crime Branch.

Next day, the Crime Branch sent him, along with Mr. Madon, Sub-Inspector Billimoria and a panch witness to Mr. Shah's office. Mr. Madon was given Rs. 23,306 in marked notes. He was also given a tenancy receipt.

Mr. Shah asked Mr. Nadkarni to deal with Mr. Madon as he was in a hurry to go out. Mr. Shah was shown the draft receipt. The witness said that Mr. Shah wanted a change to be incorporated in the receipt, the change being that instead of the amount being six months' rent, it should be made for three months, as otherwise it would contravene the Rent Act.

Mr. Madon then paid Rs. 20,000 and a further sum of Rs. 1,700 as rent for three months to Shah.

Khan Bahadur Turner said that Mr. Shah returned Rs. 47 and after examining the notes kept the bundle on the table. Mr. Madon then signalled for the police.

At this stage, the Court adjourned to meet again on August 31.

Sales Tax Reduced

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The rate of sales tax on po.celainware designed for use for medical, surgical, laboratory and scientific purposes has been reduced by the Government of Bombay from one anna to half an anna in the rupee, with effect from July 1, 1950. The Government had received a number of representations that the rate of sales tax on such articles should reduced.

Girni Kamgar Union's Clarification

BOMBAY, Thursday:

Mr Bhagwan Thorat, the Acting General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) has issued the following statement:

The Socialist-lead Mill Mazdoor Sabha in their meeting on the Kamgar Maiden yesterday as also in their handbill issued on behalf of their organisation has made certain distorted statements regarding the stand taken by our union. In this connection our union wants to state categorically that we never sent any letter to the Mill Mazdoor Sabha expressing our support to continuous general strike. We have consistently mentioned our stand in all the letters we have sent to them and that is that the two organisation (Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) and Mill Mazdoor Sabha) should come together, form united strike committees in every mill.

Adult Literacy Function

BOMBAY, Thursday:

The Victoria Terminus Sub-committee of the Adult Literacy Committee held a function under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Rau, last evening on No. 9 platform at Victoria Terminus station to congratulate the successful candidates in the G.I.P. adult literacy campaign and to award certificates to them. About 250 porters (licensed as well as railway) and other Class IV Staff were present.

Mr. K. M. Rau then distributed certificates and also books as presents to 8 of those who came out successful.

In winding up the function he said that all those who became literate should keep it up by reading atleast 5 minutes every day either Hindi or Marathi so that what they learned would not be forgotten.

Policy Holders' Protest

BOMBAY, Thursday:

The Executive Council of the All-India Insurance Policy-Holders' and Workers' League, at its meeting under the presidentship of Mr. P. Subbaraya Sastry passed a resolution reiterating its protest regarding the formation and constitution of the Insurance Association of India.

The resolution stated that the League was convinced that no useful purpose would be served by the Association as constituted at present and requested that adequate representation be given on the Association to the 30 lakhs of Insurance Policy-holders and two lakhs of Insurance workers.

AMBALLA ARRESTS: Five persons have been arrested at Rupar (Ambala district) on a charge of contravening the prohibitory order on meetings and processions. It is alleged that the arrested persons took out Dharam Sangh, an Akali worker, in a procession on his release from detention during the week-end.

G. I. P.'s SUGGESTION TO DELHI

AMALGAMATE WATCH AND WARD WITH RAIL POLICE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

THE incongruity now prevailing in the crime-detection system on the Indian railways with the Railway Police and the Watch and Ward Department functioning as separate entities will disappear if a suggestion made by the G.I.P. authorities in Bombay to the Government of India and the Railway Board to amalgamate the two is accepted.

It is learnt that the 1,400 men belonging to the Watch and Ward Department of the G.I.P. Railway may be absorbed in that Railway's Police force if a scheme submitted by the General Manager of the G.I.P. Railway for the creation of one solid and unitary system to detect offences committed on the Railway and stop pilferage of Railway property, finds favour with the authorities in New Delhi. If this is done, it is expected that other Railways in the country will also follow suit and that there will be uniformity throughout.

As things stand today, detection and prevention of crime on the Railway systems in India are vested in the Police who constitute a separate group force for each of the Railways. The Police also conduct prosecutions of those apprehended by them, not only for infringing the provisions of the Indian Penal Code but also for committing offences under the Railway Act.

The Police attached to the Railways though selected from the Provincial Police in each zone, constitute a separate force, entirely within the jurisdiction of the Railway to which it is attached.

The Watch and Ward force which came into existence in 1923 has been mainly concerned with the protection of Railway property and keeping a vigil on bad characters who operate on the Railway lines, with intent to damage or steal Railway property—electric fans, bulbs, steal goods, passengers' property and various other things. This branch has no powers such as are vested in the Railway Police, and any investigation carried out by its officials has got to be ultimately handed over to the Police for further action.

This procedure, it is felt, not only involves duplication of work in many cases, but also entails endless correspondence and exchange of relevant documents, thus causing unnecessary delay and wastage of time and energy. It also means more expenditure.

CENTRAL BOARD OF FILM CENSOR SOON

Diwakar's Statement

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Central Board of Film Censor consisting of seven members would be constituted in a few months after preliminary spade work had been done in this regard, said Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, in an interview to UPI today.

Mr. Diwakar observed that the chairman of the Board had already been appointed and that its members would be drawn from people who were known for their culture, progressive and broad outlook on life and its problems, and who could appreciate the role which films could play in modern society. One of the members of the Board would be a representative of the film industry, he stated.

The Minister added that a general code would shortly "be evolved in consultation with all the interests concerned as well as with producers and exhibitors." This code, he observed, would guide the Central Censor Board in its work.

In reply to a question, Mr. Diwakar said that efforts were being made to achieve the fullest co-ordination between internal and external publicity organisations.

In conclusion, the Information Minister said: "No question about giving any facilities for broadcasting from the A.I.R. to political parties has arisen. If and when such a question arises and it is decided to give such facilities, the A.I.R. is bound to treat all political parties equally in this matter."

INDIA MUST REALIGN AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Madras M.L.A.'s Plea

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. V. Swaminathan, member of the Madras Legislature and delegate to the recent conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Sweden, said today India should 're-align' her agricultural policy on the model of European nations with increased state control on farming methods and higher prices for the grain.

Just back from an extensive tour of the United Kingdom and Continent, Mr. Swaminathan said he found agricultural prosperity "the main factor" of national progress in the West. Well-planned State farming programme using the talent of the farmer and machines had brought under cultivation most of the arable lands in every European country.

Dr. Jivraj Leaving For Delhi

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta Minister for Public Works and Housing will leave Bombay for New Delhi on August 27 and return on September 3. In Delhi the Minister will attend a meeting of the Central Board of Transport on August 28 and the on August 31 and September 1 and 2.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Five New Units Raised

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Five new units were added to the National Cadet Corps in Bombay States during the last year. One additional Company was allotted to the 1st Bombay Battalion to make it into a four Company Battalion. Bombay had nine units raised in 1948 when the infantry units were formed out of the old UOTC units, which disbanded on the formation of the National Cadet Corps. The majority of UOTC officers decided to join the National Cadet Corps and were commissioned in it, with seniority which they possessed in the UOTC.

The enthusiasm and keenness shown by the officers and cadets enabled the units to start functioning efficiently and clothing and equipment was provided as early as was feasible. All units went to camp in December that year or in the summer vacation in 1949.

The following additional units were raised in 1949: Kolhapur and Sholapur Independent Companies; 7th Bombay Battery at Ahmedabad; 6th Bombay Engineer Platoon in the Victoria Technical Institute at Bombay; 4th Bombay Signal Section in the Engineering College at Poona and 1st Bombay EME Section in the Engineering College at Poona.

The strength of National Cadet Corps units totalled 15,000 cadets.

GIRLS DIVISION

Government decided to set up in 1949, as an experimental measure, three units of the Girls Division. Nine lady professors from the Brabourne College for Women, Nagpur, and the Women's College, Ludhiana, underwent a training course for a period of three months at Delhi Cantonment at the Rajputana Rifles Regimental Centre.

On successful completion of their training, they were commissioned as officers in the Girls Division of the Corps and they are now responsible for the training for the girl cadets of their unit, which is designated "Girls Troop, N.C.C.".

FOOD INSPECTORS TO BE INCREASED

Corporation Move

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A number of Food Inspectors are likely to be appointed for Greater Bombay in the near future. Their duty will be to destroy the exposed and unwholesome food that may be found from the vendors and hawkers of the city.

A resolution passed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, today, called upon the Municipal Commissioner to consider the desirability of providing at least one Food Inspector for every District in the city.

Mr. Homi J. H. Talyarkhan who moved the resolution, said, that the existing number of Food Inspectors was too inadequate to meet the growing needs of the city. If epidemic conditions were to be avoided, it was desirable that their number should be increased, so that the work of removing unholesome food, which was the root cause of epidemic in the city, could be carried on more energetically.

The resolution when put to the vote, was passed by a large majority.

By another resolution moved by Mr. J. D. Daruwalla, the Corporation urged the Commissioner, to submit through the Works Committee, a proposal for naming an important road of the city, after the late Dadabhai Naoroji, once the acknowledged Grand Old Man of India.

AIR BROADCASTS IN FRENCH

BOMBAY: Thursday: The Ministry of Information, Government of India propose to introduce broadcasts in French and English through the All India Radio for the listeners in the continent, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, said here today.

This programme is likely to be given effect to in six months, he added.

Mr. Diwakar said that the foreign languages broadcast of the All India Radio was very popular and tests carried out in regard to broadcasts in French and English for the continent had been well received.

Documentaries produced by the Films Division of the Ministry had not been put on a commercial scale in foreign countries. They were, however, being sent to nearly 40 countries through the Indian embassies and were appreciated.

HELSINKI: The Left-wing Finnish People's Democratic Party, complaining that the spirit of the army was 'provocativtly anti-Russian,' has sent a letter to Defence Minister K. Toltu, saying: "Regimental libraries contain anti-Russian literature and officers often speak disparagingly of the Russians, calling them the 'arch-enemy.'"

FLOODS AFFECT 1,000 VILLAGES

U. P. River Plays Havoc

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

OWING to heavy floods in the river Gogra, about one thousand villages involving 300 square miles are under water.

Heavy damage has been caused to crops.

The districts badly affected are: Bahraich, Barabanki, Gorakhpur, Gonda and Azamgarh. The Gogra is nearing the danger level of the 1938 floods.

Seventeen villages are water logged in Deoria district. In Azamgarh, one lakh people have been rendered homeless.

Reports from Gorakhpur state that over 200 villages are flooded and cane crops in Deoria district have been badly affected.

VICHYITE SET FREE

Sentenced For Life For Collaborating

TROYES (Central France), Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Former Vichy Vice-Admiral Jean Pierre Esteva, sentenced to life imprisonment for treason in 1945 was yesterday released from Clairvaux Prison near here.

The now 69-year-old former Vice-Admiral was Resident-General in Tunisia under the Petain Regime.

Found guilty of intelligence with the Germans by the Paris High Court of Justice, he was also sentenced to military degradation, loss of all civil rights and confiscation of property.

He received life imprisonment instead of the death sentence because the jury found that he had released imprisoned patriots and favoured the departure of allied nations as the Germans arrived in Tunisia.

VIET-NAM MISSION FOR INDIA

SAIGON, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter): A Vietnam Information Mission to India will fly to New Delhi next Sunday, usually reliable sources reported here yesterday.

The object of the Mission, it was stated, was to inform the Indian Government about Vietnam nationalist aspirations, to give details about the war between the French-Vietnamese forces and the guerillas of the Russian recognised Vietminh insurrectionary Government.

Canada Prepares

OTTAWA, August 24 (PTI-Reuter): The chief of the Canadian Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral Harold Grant, announced here yesterday that the Canadian Navy was recommissioning all the twelve destroyers at present in reserve. They were being equipped with the latest anti-submarine gear.

Punjab Refugee Students Upset

SIMLA, Aug. 24 (UPI): A meeting of the local college students held here yesterday passed a resolution viewing with "grave concern" the recent notification of the Government demanding from refugee students immediate payment of loans granted to them.

The meeting requested the Government to reconsider its decision.

Shops Act Applied To Bassein And Sidhpur

All provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act 1948, will be brought into force in the Bassein and Sidhpur municipal areas with effect from September 15, 1950.

810 Tolas Of Ganja Seized

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Eight hundred and ten tolas of 'ganja', valued nearly at Rs. 1,470, were seized from a passenger who arrived in Bombay from the Saurashtra Mail from Rajkot this morning.

The Prohibition Branch of the Railway Police, recovered the contraband from the passenger who had concealed them cleverly under two bedrolls.

Enquiries are in progress.

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 24 (UPI): The fourth Khadi Implements (Saranjam) Conference will be held this year in the third week of November in Tamilnad.

TRIAL OF LAIK ALI CABINET

8 Witnesses Bound Over

HYDERABAD, Aug. 24. (PTI): Syed Ahmed el Edroos former Commander of Hyderabad State Forces, and seven others, who are listed as witnesses for the prosecution in the "Ministers case" were today bound over by the special tribunal hearing the case.

Each one of the eight witnesses furnished two sureties for Rs. 5,000 each.

The witnesses were bound over under section 91 of the Criminal Procedure Code in order to ensure their appearance before the tribunal whenever summoned.

Mr. Pingle Venkatarama Reddi, Deputy Minister in the Laik Ali Government of Hyderabad, has been exempted from furnishing sureties and was bound over on a personal bond.

Mr. P. R. Shyamasundar, who accompanied the Hyderabad delegation to the United Nations in Paris in 1948 is one of the witnesses bound over today.

Mir Laik Ali, former Premier of Hyderabad, and 16 others including some of his Cabinet colleagues and Syed Kasim Razvi, are accused in the "ministers case" of having become parties to a "criminal conspiracy with the common object of driving caste Hindus out of Hyderabad State" and "facilitate the creation of an independent Islamic Muslim majority state."

Estonian Peasants In Revolt

COMMUNISTS MURDERED

STOCKHOLM, August 24 (PTI-Reuter): Estonian peasants, in revolt against the collective farm system have murdered village Communists and other supporters, according to the Soviet Republic's Assistant Agriculture Minister, writing in its national Communist newspaper.

The Minister condemned the rebellious "bourgeois nationalists" in an article in the paper.

AICC BALLOT PAPERS FOR STATE BODIES

MADRAS, Aug. 24, (UPI): With a view to ensuring uniformity in the size and colour of the ballot papers in the forthcoming Congress presidential election the A. I. C. C. has printed the requisite number of ballot paper which are being despatched to the various Provincial Congress Committees for their use. The A. I. C. C. has requested the Provincial Congres Committees not to use their own ballot papers which they had been instructed to do in an earlier circular issued by the A. I. C. C. office.

Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Congress, who is now in Madras in a statement in this connection says: "Representations and complaints are being received by the Congress President stating that certain Provincial Congress Committees are printing ballot papers for the Congerss presidential elections in colours other than white. This may lead to the identification of the voters.

In Earlier circular we had requested the Provincial Congress Committees to print ballot papers themselves but in view of the complaints received and in order to remove any doubt or apprehension and in order to ensure uniformity in size and colours of the ballot papers the A. I. C. C. has printed the requisite number of ballot papers and are sending them to the various Congress Committees so as to reach them by August 26 or 27.

Saurashtra Prohibition Law To Be Amended

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Aug. 24.

Major changes are expected in Saurashtra Prohibition law following the Prohibition case judgment by the Bombay High Court declaring several clauses of the Prohibition Act void.

It is learnt that the Saurashtra Government will amend the Prohibition law in accordance with the judgment. In view of the judgment the rulers of former States of Saurashtra, who have so far been exempted from the law will no more be allowed to enjoy that concession. The Saurashtra Government has referred the Bombay High Court judgment to the States Ministry of the Government of India.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CHEAT A COP

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A member of an alleged gang of cheats approached a police constable in plain clothes and attempted to palm off a yellow metal slab for gold, police reported today.

Producing Shankar Hari and Pandu Govind, before Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambatta at the Esplanade Court today, police said that a police constable (No 4036-B) who was in mufti was approached by Shankar Hari. The accused informed the constable that he had a gold bar, weighing 100 tolas, looted in the disturbances soon after Mahatma Gandhi was murdered and wanted to dispose it of, at a cheaper rate.

The constable made an appointment with him for the next day, when both the accused came to him with a yellow metal bar. A police party which was waiting nearby swooped on the accused and arrested them.

The search of the room of the accused revealed a similar metal bar. Police said that the accused had cheated several persons in the city in the same way.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta released the accused on bail.

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CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

BOMBAY, Aug. 25:
Hindu: Shravan Shud/13 2006.
Muslim: Zilkad 10 1369.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 27 1319
Sunrise 6-22 A.M. Sunset 7-0 P.M.
Hightide 10-53, 22-44 Lowtide 04-04, 17-12

Today's Engagements

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Municipal Commissioner will meet elected members of Ward No. 7 "if there be no heavy rains" at 8-30 a.m at the Round Temple.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY: Artist's Aid Fund Exhibition, to be opened by Lady Rama Rau, at Bombay Art Society's Salon, 6 Rampart Row, at 6-15 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS. Study Class on 'Devachan' (State After Death) at 6-15 p.m., at J. Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY SOCIETY OF MODEL ENGINEERS: Display of technical, scientific and educational films at 6-30 p.m. at the B. E. S. T. Conference Hall, Electric House, Colaba.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL: At Home to General K. M Cariappa, at Town Hall, at 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY FRIEND'S: Opening ceremony by Hon. Shree Morarji Desai of their first building at Churchgate Reclamation, 'C' Road, Plot No. 50. at 6 p.m.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION: St. Xaviers' College Mr. S. S. Bhatnagar will review his researches on cholera at 1-30 p.m.

SHRAVAN CELEBRATIONS

BOMBAY, Aug 24:

The Rig Veda and Yajur Veda Upakarmams will be conducted by Brahma Shri Mannakal V. Sundaresa Dhikshitar at Sree Sankara Mutt, Matunga, on Saturday and Sunday the 26th and 27th instant respectively. Maha Sankalpam will commence at 10 a.m on both days.

AT BHUTA NIVAS

Brahmashri N. S. S. Vadhyar (Rasu Vadhyar) will conduct at 10-30 a.m. YAJUR UPAKARMAM on Sunday the 27th instant at his residence 1/22, Bhuta Nivas, Vincent Road, Matunga, G. I. P.

AT ASTHIK SAMAJ

M. Vaideeshwara Vadhyar will conduct Yajur Upakarmam at Asthika Samaj Hall on Sunday morning.

AT SANTA CRUZ

Brahmasree P. S. Lakshmana Vadhyar will conduct Rigveda Upakarmam on Saturday, the 26th instant between 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. and Yajurveda Upakarmam on Sunday, the 27th instant between 10-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. at Jay Villa, Dadabhai Road, Santa Cruz West.

TODAY'S RADIO

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Assamese—7 a.m. 1 p.m. 7 Bengali—7-30 a.m. 2-50 p.m. 7-30 English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9, Gorkhali—7-30 p.m. Gujarati—8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 6-10 9-15, Kannada—7-45 a.m. 3-15, Hindi 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. Malayalam—7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m. Marathi 8-30 a.m. 8-15. Tamil 8 Punjabi 8-30 a.m. 8-15 Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7, Urdu 9 a.m. 8 p.m.

BOMBAY

FRIDAY, Aug. 25:

244m.—7-30 a.m. Hindi by radio, 8-15 K Hussain, kh. v.d., 12-45 p.m. Tantrakari, 12-50 Ram Pyari, G geets 1-40 City of Birmingham Orch. 4-20 School broadcast, 5-0 R Ramnathkar, alap, dhamar, 5-30 Master Bali, sursuhag, 5-45 Ram Pyari, G geets 6-40 S Banawalikar, multani, 7-0 R Koperde, purvi, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 R Koperde, shankara, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 Listeners' letters, 8-45 Poetry recitation, G, 9-15 Ram Pyari, G geets, 9-30 Film songs, 9-45 Debate among students, 10-0 Dancing time.

VARIATIONS: 353m.— 7-30 a.m. Mangal prabhat, 7-40 Programme, 8-0 Master Bali, sursuhag, 8-45 S Banawalikar, Rangnekar's composition, 1-6 p.m. B V Gosavi's party, vocal, 1-10 God gani, 1-50 S Banawalikar, bhavgeet, 2-10 P B Nippanikar, K songs, 6-0 S K Abhyakar, pad, 6-20 Villagers' prog. in Mar. and 6-50 in Kannada, 7-20 V Kumar, H songs, 7-45 Commercial news, 8-15 Hindi by radio, M, 8-30 M talk, 8-45 Month's song, M, 9-0 V Kumar, H, songs, 9-30 Film songs, 9-45 Master Bali, sursuhag 10-0 Gopaldas' play 'andher nagri,' G 10-30 K Hussain, kh. vilambit.

BARODA

250m.—1-30 a.m. Swar Vilas, 7-45 Programmes, 7-50 S J Parmar, light music, 8-15 Durga Karnik, kh. deskar and pad, 5-30 p.m. For children, G, 6-10 Durga Karnik, samayno raag, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 K L Jadhav, khyal, 7-15 G talk on food, 7-30 Bhajanamrita, 8-0 S J Parmar, light music, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 As in Ahmedabad, 9-30 Keshibai Takle, month's song, 9-35 Durga Karnik, durga bahar and pad.

AHMEDABAD

326.1m.—7-30 a.m. J Bhojak, pads, 7-40 Programmes, 7-45 Salutation, 8-15 As in Baroda, 5-30 p.m G Joshi, G geets, 5-45 J Bhojak, G geets, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Mangal fera, 6-45 G Joshi, folk songs, 7-0 J Bhojak, G geets, 7-15 As in Baroda, 7-30 For industrial workers, G 8-0 Locals, 8-5 Ravishankar, 8-30 G R Shah's G drama 'meghano kavi,' 9-30 As in Baroda.

GOA

31-22m.—7-00 Bill Bailey's musical clock, 9-00 Drifting on cloud, 9-15 Pipes of melody, 9-30 Music for you, 9-45 Riders of purple sage, 10-00 Meet the band, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Vera says....,11-00 Concert hall of air, 12-00 p.m. Salon serenade, 12-30 Strike up band, 12-45 'Pep' concert, 1-00 Request prog. 2-00 Concert hall of air, 3-00 Hindi film music, 5-00 Marathi prog. 6-00 Candlelight and silver, 6-30 Four knights 6-45 Keynotes, by Carle, 7-00 Tropicana, 7-15 Hawaiian Melodies, 7-30 Music without words.

No Justification For Textile Strike

WORKERS MISLED, SAYS CHIEF MINISTER

BOMBAY, Thursday.

BOMBAY'S Chief Minister B. G. Kher said today that "there is neither any genuine basis nor real grievance to justify either the textile strike or the general strike which is threatened by the Mill Mazdoor Sabha".

Pressmen met the 62-year-old Chief Minister at an informal news conference at his flat in Ridge Road this afternoon.

Mr. Kher, who is recovering from a recent ailment, and who celebrated "without any tom tom" his 62nd birthday today told newsmen that he would be fit enough to be the Leader of the House in the Poona Session of the Bombay Assembly. The Legislatures meet on August 25, when they will be jointly addressed by the Governor.

Mr. Kher, who read short, written notes on various topics, said that the strikes were more or less actuated by political motives. "There is no labour issue involved in them".

WORKERS MISLED

The Chief Minister said, "It is for those who have misled and intimidated the workers into the strike to have their Unions declared as representative Unions if they are such. For obtaining such a declaration they have to convince the Registrar of Unions that the members on their roll are the largest.

"The people should note," Mr. Kher said, that those who are behind this strike do not possess any social sense and do not realise their responsibility as citizens and it is for the people now to show their disapprobation of the methods that are being employed by the strikers' leaders.

"As for the Government, it is bound to show utmost respect for judicial decision and it has always done so and will do so in future."

The Chief Minister said that the Government had not yet decided as to whether or not to appeal to the Supreme Court against the judgment of the Bombay High Court in the Prohibition Case. It is at the moment studying the judgment of the High Court and seeking legal advice in the matter.

The question of introducing suitable amending legislation had to be considered only after the judgment had been scrutinised carefully, he said.

Mr. Kher discussed the Chief Ministers' Conference, the Food Ministers' Conference convened at New Delhi, both of which he attended.

He said that everyone had now realised that food was not a problem for individual States alone but had to be tackled on a coordinated and uniform scale. The necessity for equality of sacrifice had been conceded and the surplus provinces were now expected to be on the alert to help the deficit provinces. There had been an amount of earnestness in the discussions.

The principle "All of each and each for all" had been recognised.

On the whole, Mr. Kher said, Bombay had managed to maintain a high standard of efficiency both in the matter of procurement and distribution and this had been admitted by the members of the Food Ministers' Conference.

Mr. Kher will leave Bombay for Poona on Friday.

APPEAL AGAINST A CONVICTION

High Court To Hear Evidence

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Gopaldas Chowla, a refugee, who was working as a sub-treasury officer at the Madh Island Relief Camp appealed to the High Court against his conviction and sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300.

It was a part of the duty of the appellant to maintain two accounts, in respect of the expenses for the ration supplied to non-destitute displaced persons. Between the 18th April to 11th July of the 1949 the accused was alleged to have collected Rs. 1,350-15-6 in respect of the second account by unlawfully withholding payment thereof as and when collected. In defence, the appellant submitted that whenever he was called upon he tendered the amounts payable by him and that on July 16, 1949 he had paid up the entire amount due leaving nothing in balance. The appellant also contended that this prosecution was an outcome of animosity between him and the Camp Commander Mr. Thadani. Once the appellant saw the Director of Rehabilitation without the permission of Mr. Thadani, who is alleged to have threatened him to take disciplinary action for violating the discipline by seeking a personal and direct interview with the Director. It was further argued on behalf of the appellant that were detention of money did not constitute any offence under the Penal Code.

The Appellate Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Bavdeker and Mr. Justice Vyas before whom the appeal came up for hearing ordered for the examination of Venkatramana, office accountant in order to understand the practice.

The Government Pleader told the Court that he did not not wish to press the case against the appellant.

Mr. S.H. Sheth appeared for the appellant.

RAU PLAN FOR KOREA

Prospects Not Bright

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (PTI): There were indications today that Mr. B. N. Rau, India's representative in the Security Council, might not be able to bring forward during the remaining days of August his proposed resolution for the formulation of Korean peace aims, cables P.T.I. staff correspondent.

Mr Rau is said to have five votes certain in favour of his draft resolution but the United States is still non-committal and certain other delegations are not expected to make up thier mind unless the United States had done so.

The four votes besides India, in favour of the resolution are reported to be Norway, Yugoslavia and Ecuador.

The Indian Delegation is, however, said to be of the opinion that the support of the United States is a prerequisite for its formally moving the resolution.

Asked today as to when he was likely to present the resolution to the Security Council, Mr. Rau said with mock seriousness, "I am waiting for my astrologer to tell me a propitious date."

Persons in touch with Mr. Rau said the Indian delegate had not given up hopes of bringing up the resolution either in the Security Council, at a later stage, or in the General Assembly.

HEAVY RAIN LIKELY IN TRAVANCORE

All-India Weather

POONA, Aug. 24, (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Thursday:

The break in the monsoon continues over the country except in Travancore-Cochin where the monsoon is strengthening. The trough of law prtssure off the Kanara coast is still persisting there. Rainfall has been widespread in Assam, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and occurred locally in Bihar, Deccan (desh) Tamilnad and Rayalaseema.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL FRIDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread in Travancore-Cochin, Malabar-South Kanra, Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal. There will be local thundershowers elsewhere in north-east India, in Uttar Pradesh, north-east Madhya Pradesh, the hills of the Punjab (1), south Deccan (desh), south Hyderabad, the Konkan, Mysore and Tamilnad. Thundery conditions are expected in north Deccan (desh) and north Hyderabad. Isolated heavy falls of rain are likely in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours with total rainfall from June 1, 1950 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Thursday:

Abu 76 65 0 46.1 plus 1.0 Anmedabad 93 77 0 23.5 plus 0.6 Ahmednagar 93 70 0.2 7.3 minus 3.5, Ambala 95 78 0 23 plus 1.7, Aurangabad 93 73 0 10.4 minus 5.3, Bangalore 88 67 0.4 7.6 minus 3.0, Baroda 92 77 0 36.8 plus 11.9, Banaras 93 79 0 34.4 plus 8.0, Bhuj 86 76 0 26.9 plus 16.8, BOMBAY 89 78 0 37.9 minus 16.0, Calcutta 93 79 0 33.3 minus 1.3, Cuttack 91 78 0 25.9 minus 8.8, Darjiling 65 57 0.1 118.7 plus 40.3, Dehra Dun 86 70 1.4 61.8 plus 2.8, Delhi 97 80 0 23.0 plus 7.1, Gwalior — 78 0 25.6 —, Hyderabad (Dn.) 97 76 0 13.6 minus 0.9, Indore 93 66 0 19.2 minus 4.2, Jaipur 93 73 0 18.8 plus 2.7, Jubbulpore 94 74 0 39.4 minus 0.6, Lucknow 95 87 0 17.9 minus 7.6, Ludhiana 97 81 0 13.9 minus 1.6, Madras 90 77 0 10.1 plus 1.3 Mahabaleshwar 76 63 0 16.9 minus 43.8, Mussoorie 64 59 0.4 81.3 plus 21.7, Mysore 84 68 T 8.8 plus 1.7, Nagpur 91 73 0 17.9 minus 14.0, Ootacamund 63 60 1.1 17.9 minus 1.7, Patiala 95 78 0 19.9 Patna 91 79 0 26 minus 2.1, Poona 92 72 0.3 13.0 minus 1.1, Rajkot 94 75 0 25.5 plus 6.7, Ranchi 86 73 0 45. plus 10.0, Shilong 68 62 0 50 plus 17.5 Sholapur 99 71 0.3, T minus 4.9 Simla 68 — — 50.6 plus 13.9, Surat 89 78 — — minus 8.7, Trivandrum 83 73 2.1 21.5 minus 3.2.

TATAS KNOW NO COMMUNALISM

J. R. D.'s Address At Company Meeting

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"This is a canard without the slightest iota of truth," observed Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Chairman of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., at the 43rd Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held at its office today, refuting charges made by a shareholder that in the case of certain shares which were sought to be transferred by the party which had purchased them, the party was asked to get the said shares transferred in the name of a Parsee.

Mr. Tata emphatically stated that the Company would never allow any type of communalism. The shareholder who had made the statement at this stage got up and said, "About 200 shares were tranferred recently in Parsee names."

Mr. Tata replied that these may have been shares purchased by Parsees. Explaining how the rumour may have gained currency, Mr. Tata said it was definitely the work of some vested interests. What the Company's Directors took precautions against was the cornering of shares by such interests. Whenever the Company's Directors rejected any transfer application, it was solely on this consideration and not on any communal basis.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia in making suggestions at the meeting wanted that a statement of shareholders and their respective holdings should be included in the Director's report.

EXPANSION

"Unless we expand our industries, there will be no production, and unless there is production, the miseries caused by inflation will never cease," he said, and added that the Company, which hitherto had fared quite well, would fall on evil days if the shareholders did not accept a reasonable "deferred shares" conversion scheme.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, who was the first to address the meeting after the Chairman's speech and reading out of the report, said that in 1937-38 out of the Rs. 4 crores 47 lakhs profit made by the Company, Rs. 2 crores and 38 lakhs was distributed among shareholders, while in 1950, though the profits had risen considerably, the dividend paid was less.

Mr. Ishwarbai Patel complimented the Company on having granted the status of co-sharers of presperity to its workers.

Another share-holder expressing his views congratulated the Directors of the Company for keeping a constant vigil on share-cornerers. He observed that had the Company not guarded against this it would have met with the same fate as the Spinning and Weaving Company and the Colaba Land Mill. Of late, said the same share-holder there was a tendency among some rich Marwaris to buy large blocks of shares of important industrial concerns in the country with a view to capturing their Managing Agencies.

After Mr. Tatas reply the annual report and the Balance Sheet were adopted.

The meeting which started at 4-30 in the afternoon lasted till 9 p.m.

District Judge has no powers to inquire into the affairs of Municipal boards, ruled the Saurashtra High Court in a case in Rajkot Wednesday.

GANDHINAGAR IN THE MAKING

Finishing Touches To Residential Area

NASIK, Aug. 24. (PTI):

GANDHINAGAR, the venue of the forthcoming Congress session, will be a picturesque little colony when it will be complete.

Flower beds and creepers will adorn the colony to give it a smart and elegant look. In addition, two thousand flower baskets which are being prepared will be spread all over the area.

According to the Reception Committee circles a pandal for the open session of the Congress is a departure from the Congress tradition, since it became a mass organisation. What was indicated by the tradition, a member said, was to hold the session in an open air enclosed space as wide as possible.

The pandal in Gandhinagar occupies an area of about one lakh square feet and limits accommodation to about 15,000 people. This accords well with the Working Committee's decision to hold a business-like session which also it is stated, has no precedence in Congress history.

Finishing touches are being given to residential area of delegates and Reception Committee members.

The exhibition ground together with the flag square will be ready this week. There are a little more than one hundred stalls which will all be reserved for khaddar and village handicrafts and industries. It is an oval-shaped area occupying about twenty-four thousand square feet and the centre of the oval forms the flag square where a life-like statue of Mahatma Gandhi will be erected.

There is a special structure for holding meetings of the Subjects Committee. The structure occupies about twelve thousand square feet of area and has accommodation for two thousand people.

DECORATION

More than fifty thousand yards of khaddar will be required to decorate the pandal and the Subjects Committee hall and it is being ordered from important khaddar centres all over the country.

Nasik will be linked up with all big cities in India during the Congress session through teleprinters and post and telegraph offices have already started functioning in Gandhinagar. A special telephone exchange, with a capacity of two hundred connections, is being installed which will service the telephone network in Gandhinagar. Structures are ready for the accomodation of other offices of railways, airlines and a bank.

The office of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is expected to be shifted here from Poona towards the beginning of next month. A nucleus of the office is already here helping the Reception Committee to co-ordinate its activities with those of the District Congress Committee.

The Press colony is complete and telephone booths for the convenience of newspapers will shortly be erected.

Congress volunteers are expected to take charge of Gandhinagar from September 8 when their training camp is scheduled to start here. Five hundred volunteers from all parts of Maharashtra, including one hundred women, have been enrolled in the corps.

Elaborate arrangements are being made to handle the heavy traffic at the time for the Congress session. All traffic inside Gandhinagar will be exclusively managed by the volunteers who will be specially trained for the job.

BOMBAY, Thursday: A general meeting of the Printing and Dyeing Works Owners' Association was held today at Morar Baug. It was unanimously decided that there should be no rate-control on hand-printed or hand-dyed cloth and the industry should be considered as a home industry, which deserves encouragement. A committee of fifteen was appointed for the fulfilment of the decision.

Gas Workers' Strike Called Off

Management Agrees To Implement Award

BOMBAY, Thursday.

THE sit-in strike of 1,400 Bombay Gas Company Workers was called off shortly before noon today, following an amicable settlement reached between the management and the Workers' Union.

Announcing the calling off of the strike and the terms of settlement, the Gas Company in a statement said that subject to the decision in the appeal which it had preferred to the Labour Appellate Tribunal, it had undertaken to make payments to the workers as per the award on condition that any refunds and readjustments that might be due should be made in accordance with the result of the decision of the appeal.

The payment will begin from today and will be completed without interruption.

On the company's agreeing to make all payments the Union undertook to ask the workers to resume duty.

The company assured that there will be no victimisation.

The 1,400 workers of the company, who were on their sit-in strike from 7 a.m. today, resumed duty at 11-30 a.m.

The company's statement said that it took this decision mainly to avoid serious effects on the hospitals, industries, presses and the general pulic and which may further embarrass Government while the strike of the textile workers was still on".

The strike call had been given by the Communist-led Bombay Engineering Workers Union (Red Flag) as a protest against the alleged non-implementation of the Tribunal award by the Company.

The Union gave a 24 hour notice yesterday.

ONLY PATH TOWARD WORLD PEACE

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24. (PTI): Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said here today that the only way to establish peace in the world was to bring all nations on one platform to resolve their differences by negotiations.

Dr. Keskar, who was inaugurating the United Nations Association of the Commerce College, said that with the vastly increased destructiveness of modern weapons, 'the stakes are so great that we have to strike with our utmost strength to bring about this objective.'

The framers of international law had several years ago laid down the principle that to avert war statesmen of different nations should sit round a table and discuss their problems That was why it was necessary to propagate the ideals of the United Nations, he added.

It was true, Dr. Keskar said, that there was at present no machinery for enforcing the sanctions of the United Nations in the event of violation of its orders. "Still it is a great step on the road to a world state."

STRIKE HARMFUL TO TEXTILE WORKERS

Morarji's Conviction

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The view that the textile strike would ultimately do great harm to the strikers themselves, though it was not possible to forecast when exacty it would terminate, was expressed by Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay today at his weekly press conference.

The Home Minister stated that this type of thing was inevitable in any democratic state, especially in an infant democracy like India, and only in a dictatorship could "the workers be beaten down" and prevented from going on strike. He was against such methods. "When children cry you do not beat them up, but let them cry it out. The workers are just like children", he said.

He however, felt that if the strike went on indefinitely, there might arise the necessity of importing cloth from abroad as well as the employment of alternate labour. It was his opinion that a number of workers had stayed away from work, due to intimidation tactics. This was not necessarily violence, but the "psychology of terrorism".

To a question as to why the Government of Bombay would not meet and discuss with the strike leaders, the Home Minister said, "We cannot call here those who have led an illegal strikke. Let them call off the strike first". The Home Minister was firmly of the opinion that a mere strike conferred no representative character on any Union. It was upto the Union with such claims, to prove their memberships, subscriptions and tther factors. "The Socialists will be satisfied only if they get into power—and I can't help them in that", he said.

While admitting that the textile strike situation was "grave", the Home Minister could not allow Labour, whose strength in the State came to about ten lakhs, to dictate to the whole State. 'I don't propose to do anything about the strike at this stage. It is now a Court matter', he added. It would be "illegal" for him to interfere one way or the other.

To a direct question from a pressman, suggesting that the Government "had abdicated" by allowing all manner of strikes to disrupt the normal life of the City, the Home Minister said, "I won't do anything illegal. At this rate the time may come when people will have to choose between Government and chaos".

To questions regarding food scarcity in the State of Bombay, he said, "There is an abundance of foodgrains in Kolaba District. There is no scarcity anywhere".

In reply to other questions regarding the recent Prohibition Judgment, he said that even health permits could not last forever. They would go after an year or so. In the allopathic system of medicines, brandy was regarded as necessary in certain circumstances, but personally he did not agree with this view. "The Chief Minister had a heart attack, but he did not take brandy", he said and added that it was his expectation that after some years the younger generations brought up in Prohibitionist traditions, would not feel the necessity for even emergency permits.

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Pakistan Responsible For Kashmir Trouble

U. N. MUST NAME THE AGGRESSOR

State Government Sovereign

NEHRU'S REPLY TO LIAQUAT ALI

NEW DELHI, August 24 (PTI)

INDIA'S PRIME MINISTER Pandit Nehru answering questions about the failure of the U.N. Mediator on Kashmir Sir Own Dixon's mission and the Pakistan Prime Minister's charge that the blame for Sir Owen's failure lay with India, said at a press conference here today: "The business of Kashmir gets curiouser and curiouser.

"It seems to me looking back over this Kashmir episode during that last two and half years, that all kinds of attempts are made to leave the real world behind and look at it through some looking glass where everything is inverted.

"There is not much for me to say about Sir Owen Dixon's statement. For a long time past there has been agreement on the question of holding an over—all plebiscite, the idea of which it is well to remember, originated from India.

"Now, while the plebiscite idea has been accepted all round, we have got jammed in the past year or more over the conditions that should precede the plebiscite.

"There was the question of the disbandment of the Azad Kashmir forces, the question of the northern areas and the question of demilitarisation.

"There was no agreement on that and as a result of four days' talk with Sir Owen Dixon, the old disagreements on those issues continued. Then Sir Owen Dixon came to the conclusion that it was not worthwhile pursuing any further this idea of an overall plebiscite and the matter practically ended there.

A SUGGESTION

"Later he made a general suggestion to us, 'would you be prepared to explore other avenues?. We said, 'Certainly we are prepared to explore any avenue which might lead to a settlement'. It was not a definite proposal but just vaguely he put forward the proposal for a partial plebiscite. We said: 'We did not like it, and it can be criticised in many ways, but we are prepared to consider it in case it might offer some solution'. But we said further that we could not consider it even broadly unless Pakistan was also prepared to consider it in the same way.

"We said to Sir Owen Dixon: "There has been a tendency on the part of Pakistan not to commit itself to anything but ask the other party to make various commitments and take advantage of anything said on the other side. So what is the use of our discussing anything unless any proposal that you put forward is accepted by Pakistan as a matter worthy of discussion at least in its broad aspects, apart from its details or final commitments?"

"Sir Owen Dixon went back to Karachi and we were informed by him that Pakistan rejected this completely and refused to commit itself even to the idea of considering it in that context because they thought that might weaken their position.

"Nevertheless, he said that Pakistan was prepared to talk about it. We pointed out to Sir Owen Dixon that that was a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. Then he indicated certain other conditions that he had in mind in regard to his proposal for a partial plebiscite.

"The major condition was a complete transfer of the present Government of Kashmir to a United Nations authority.

PROPOSAL COMES AS SURPRISE

Back To Original Point

"I confess that that took us completely by surprise, because in the course of the last two and half years or more, no such proposal had been made at all and had it been made, it would have got short shrift from us at any time. It struck us as an astounding proposal from any point of view. So we said that we could not possibly consider it and that was the end of that proposal.

"So Sir Owen Dixon came to the conclusion after four or five days' talks that an overall plebiscite was not possible and then, exploring the possibilities on a partial plebiscite, he came to the conclusion that in the present context that too was not possible. So we go back to where we started from."

ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, said Pandit Nehru, had laid stress on two resolutions of the United Nations Kashmir Commission dated August 13, 1948 and January 5, 1949. Both resolutions were accepted by India after certain correspondence with the Commission and on the basis of certain elucidations given by the Commission. "We stand by them completely today," Pandit Nehru added.

"Our point is that the various new proposals that have been made are contrary to those very resolutions as elucidated to us. To give you one instance, we laid the greatest stress throughout on the sovereignty of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir over the whole State, including that part of the State which happens to be occupied by Pakistan forces.

"That was agreed to. In fact, the plebiscite Administrator who was to be appointed, was to be appointed by the Kashmir State Government and was to report to them, apart from reporting to the Commission.

"Now to be told that the Government itself, which was supposed to appoint and receive the report and all that, is to go and the Plebiscite Administrator becomes the Government and reports to himself seems rather odd and rather an 'Alice in the Wonderland' business."

COMMISSION'S DECISION

In fact, said Pandit Nehru, every single thing that was agreed to by the Commission was sought to be reopened.

In the very first major resolution, the Commission said that Pakistan had created a new situation by the fact of their sending troops to Kashmir. It was indeed a very new situation which was created and, therefore, Pakistan had to withdraw them.

Pakistan had committed aggression and must go back before any other step was taken. Therefore, the Commission decided that Pakistan troops had to go and other Pakistan nationals and auxiliaries and tribal forces had to go.

The Commission was told that Pakistan nationals, auxiliaries and tribal forces had gone and Pakistan regular forces were actually going away.

Then the Commission said that India should reduce the number of her troops there because the necessity for such numbers had become less.

"Observe the argument. At no time was it suggested that the question of Pakistan's withdrawal of her troops and our withdrawal was on the same level. It was recognised that the defence of Kashmir was our responsibility. It was recognised that there was aggression and there was the danger of aggression and we should not leave the door of Kashmir open to aggression. It was admitted that the number of Indian troops to be left in Kashmir must be looked upon from the security point of view.

"These were certain admitted facts on which we were proceeding all along. Then the difficulty arose about disbandment and disarming of the Azad Kashmir forces."

A POSITION MADE CLEAR

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said Pandit Nehru, was "completely wrong" when he said that India was trying to go back on something she had agreed to.

"There was nothing that we have agreed to in the course of our talks in the last two or three years—if we agreed to much that normally we would never have agreed to, we agreed to it because of our great desire for a peaceful settlement—that we are not prepared to honour.

"But we have made it perfectly clear right from the beginning of this Kashmir story that we are not going to accept anything which is harmful to Kashmir, which is against our pledges and which is derogatory to the dignity of India.

"That position holds. We have said that whatever may happen. It is the people of Kashmir who are going to decide their future. I mentioned this "Alice in the Wonderland" business. The aggressor comes. For the sake of peace, we go on agreeing to one step after another gradually the aggressor wants equality with us in everything and going a step further, the aggressor wants predominance in everything. It is an astounding position from any point of view of national or international law I cannot conceive of any Government of India—I am not speaking for myself for the moment but any Government of India that may exist now or later—agreeing to the type of proposals that have been put forward for pushing out the present Government of Kashmir just to please Pakistan."

The present government of Kashmir, said Pandit Nehru, was not put down there from the air. They represented the popular organisation and remained there because of their own strength and not because of legal sanctions alone. "Undoubtedly we agreed to their functioning there two and half years ago, but undoubtedly also we agreed because they represented a solid facts."

He was not aware of any government anywhere, unless they were in a state of disruption, which would accept a proposal for handing over all the governmental functions to a plebiscite administrator or commission during the period of the plebiscite, which might be six months or thereabouts. The Government of India were not in a state of disruption and they did not propose to accept any proposal which was not only so contrary to their dignity and the facts of the situation and went against everything that had been agreed to in the last two years but was bound to lead to all kinds of trouble because it was so patently a proposal for the appeasement of the aggressor.

Any such proposal meant an open declaration that "you want the aggressor to succeed" with all the psychological and other consequences. One did not go about changing governments in order to ensure fair elections."

"If you do that, you do the very reverse and come in the way of a fair plebiscite. You create conditions which make the plebiscite unfair and unreal. You can very well imagine the kind of advantage Pakistan will get. They will say, 'we have kicked out India', and the whole atmosphere will be changed. If you want to find out one thing which will make this plebiscite completely unfair, completely artificial and completely unreal, give effect to this proposal to change the government. That is why I refer to this Alice in the Wonderland business. Everything is up side down. Proposals are made to bring about a fair plebiscite which make it more unfair than it could possibly be otherwise.

"Every time we have said, have any kind of supervision you like. Bring in a hundred or a thousand observers and make them sit in every corner, every crossroad and every polling booth, wherever you like. But this business of the observer becoming the government and what is implied in it is another thing. We have talked of the Indian Army in reduced numbers being in Kashmir for security purposes. Now the new government of the day may not want to tolerate any Indian Army or State Army or State Militia. I am not quite sure whether it will tolerate even a policeman. It is a complete uprooting of everything. Why? Because we must have a fair plebiscite.

ILLOGICAL APPROACH

It seems to me really an extraordinarily illogical approach to this question. So far as the Government of India are concerned, it is absolutely impossible for them to accept it, whatever the consequences. There the matter ends."

Proceeding, Pandit Nehru said, "if an overall plebiscite, according to Sir Owen Dixon, is impossible—and may I add that not only because we did not come to an agreement but for a variety of other reasons, Sir Owen himself did not think it a very feasible proposition—and if a partial plebiscite is ruled out, then where are we? We start from the beginning and I think it is about time we started from the beginning and went back to some fundamental realities. There has been too much of proceeding along what I consider wrong premises.

"If you start on wrong premises, they lead to wrong conclusions. So I hope that we will remove some of the cobwebs in our thinking in regard to Kashmir, clarify the situation and consider it as it is and not as something which we imagine it should be."

Pandit Nehru said that right from the beginning, "our trouble has been the avoidance by the Security Council of considering this very basic question (who is the aggressor). After all we are accusing Pakistan of aggression our original complaint. It is straight forward issue.

SIMPLE REQUEST

"You remember we simply asked the Security Council to tell Pakistan not to help the raiders. It was a very simple request. Either our facts were correct or they were not. **If they were** correct, then the logical consequence followed. We made no proposal for doing anything injurious to Pakistan. All we asked for was 'please ask Pakistan not to help the raiders'.

Not to aid and abet them. Pakistan continued to help the raiders. Then the Security Council passed a resolution calling upon both parties, as far as possible, not to do anything to worsen the situation. That was in the beginning of 1948. We went on telling the Security Council of this continuing aggression. We complained to the Security Council and to the Pakistan Government that we had evidence that Pakistan troops were also there. Pakistan denied it stoutly and the Pakistan newspapers expressed anger at India's statement that Pakistan troops were in Kashmir. But we had some Pakistan prisoners and war material and denial was very extraordinary.

"Then the Commission came round about May 1948 and wanted to go to the area of military operations. It obviously became impossible to hide the fact as to who was fighting whom.

Then in the middle of 1948 it was admitted privately to the Commission by the Pakistan authorities that they had got Pakistan regular armed forces in Kashmir. Of course, they said they were there to protect themselves against an invasion of Pakistan through the mountain passes of Kashmir. It would have been easier to send our armies to Tibet and Central Asia and come down on Pakistan through the Karakorum Pass. Anyway Pakistan admitted something which even 24 hours earlier they violently denied to us.

"Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said yesterday that we have committed aggression in Kashmir. I am perfectly prepared for that case to be considered on its merits from every point of view, practical, legal and constitutional or any other. It is because that point was not considered that all this trouble has arisen. It seems to me that when the matter goes to the Security Council, they should consider it from that basic point of view.

"If we come up against a blank wall in regard to a plebiscite", said Pandit Nehru, "it is because every time Pakistan wants by pressure to create conditions of special advantage to itself in regard to a plebiscite". If Sir Owen Dixon's proposal to push out the Kashmir Government and the Government of India was accepted it would mean 90 per cent of the victory for Pakistan, quite a part from the plebiscite.

INDIA'S POINT OF VIEW

Kashmiris Alone Can Decide Future

"So far as we are concerned," Pandit Nehru went on, "even apart from our pledge previously, our whole method in regard to Kashmir is that the people of Kashmir will have to decide their destiny. They are doing many things there which they think fit and proper. Sometimes we may not agree with them but we allow them to do it because it is an autonomous government co-operating with us in regard to certain subjects and conferring with us on other subjects and we cannot question them in their day to day administration."

In accepting a plebiscite, said Pandit Nehru, India had always made it clear that while the United Nations should come and see that the plebiscite was fair, they could not interfere in any way. Another point was that the plebiscite area should be left to decide for itself and no outsider either from India or Pakistan should come and interfere at the time. "We are quite prepared to keep out of it completely", said Pandit Nehru, "and we have said that Pakistan should certainly keep out of it too."

NO RELIGIOUS APPEAL

"We laid the greatest stress on this because we wanted to avoid this plebiscite being utilised for communal propaganda and communal rioting. There will be no decision on merits in that case. We want that propaganda should be completely free in regard to the future of Kashmir but it should not be carried on a religious basis. Letit be on a political or economic basis or any other basis but a religious appeal should not be made because that will lead immediately to trouble and that will not be a real decision. Let no man or woman from outside the plebiscite area, whether from India or Pakistan, go there during the period of the plebiscite."

Question: Sir Owen Dixon has said that from first to last, the burden of formulating plans or proposals rested on him. Why was that so?

Pandit Nehru: That was almost inevitable in the circumstances because, for one thing, for two and half years all kinds of proposals had been put forward and the matter had been thrashed repeatedly from every point of view.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY

Another difficulty was that Pakistan would not say a word. If we made any type of proposal, they seized hold of that part of it that was favourable to them, objected to the rest and made the favourable portion their jumping off ground. They wanted commitments from the other side, leaving themselves completely free.

Answering another question, Pandit Nehru said: "I put the blame hundred per cent on Pakistan for the whole Kashmir trouble.

Pandit Nehru declared: "In spite of the failure of Sir Owen Dixon's mission, we have no intention on our part to indulge in military operations. We still want to settle the question peacefully. Of course if we are attacked it is a different matter."

Will Nehru Yield To The Temptation?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter): **The power struggle between Russia and China would be intensified if Pandit Nehru, decided to accept an invitation to visit Peking, the "Washington Post" said in an editorial yesterday.**

"Doubtless, the Indian Premier is well aware of it, and, since he is a balanced as well as an informed man, we hope he yields to the temptation to take a hand in the pulling and hauling that seems to be in progress in Peking".

SHOOTING BY SCENT

JOHNSTOWN (Pennsylvania), Aug. 24, (PTI-Reuter): New weapons capable of overcoming an enemy that had a twenty to one numerical superiority are being made by the United States, Mr. Glenn L. Martin, the aircraft builders, said here.

He disclosed that his company was building four types of such "missiles".

"Just give one of those machines the scent and it will track its game better than an animal" he added.

Mr. Martin said that his huge aircraft plant would be on a full war footing by November.

Failure Of Kashmir Talks Won't Affect Other Issues, Nehru's Assurance

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24 (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER Pandit Nehru told a press conference today that the Government of India would not allow the failure of Sir Owen Dixon's mission to affect other Indo-Pakistan issues.

"We are going to deal with other issues on merit and shall try our best to come to a settlement." he said.

"The proposal for a no-war pact," said Pandit Nehru, was made by him long ago to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, who in his reply had stated that it was far better to settle individual disputes instead of talking vaguely about no war. He had suggested to the Prime Minister of Pakistan that it would mean waiting for the settlement of every dispute before such a pact could be made, but in his opinion proper atmosphere should be created which would help settlement of the outstanding disputes. They came to the conclusion that disputes should be settled first, and also to the central agreement that disputes should not be settled by war. The matter remained at that stage when the Bengal trouble came.

"So far as we are concerned, failure or not of efforts in Kashmir, we have no intention to indulge in military operation," Pandit Nehru said, "and we still want to settle the question peacefully. So far as we are concerned, we shall deal with other issues on merit and will not allow the failure of Dixon's mission to affect them. We are going to deal with them separately and shall try our best to come to a settlement."

TIBET

Replying to a question on Tibet Pandit Nehru said that there had been no formal demarche to the Chinese Government issued by the Government of India. During this "very gigantic state of affairs", the Indian Ambassadors in Washington, London, Moscow and Peking frequently exchanged their views on the question of Tibet. While there had been no formal demarche to the Chinese Government, Pandit Nehru said, "it is perfectly true that we have informally pointed out to the Chinese Government that desirability of setting the Tibetan question peacefully. This has been done and I have every hope that this question may be settled peacefully."

Answering another question, Pandit Nehru said: "It is conceivable that some preliminary talk may take place here between the representatives of the Chinese Government in Delhi and the Tibetan delegation.

WORLD WAR

Pandit Nehru said that the chances of a world war in the near future were "fairly remote".

He said that it is was very difficult to talk about war. He should say that in the near future the chances of world war were fairly remote. He could not talk about long-term prospects. The situation was full of danger as it was, but he did not think that the present trouble would spread out into a world war in the near future.

The Prime Minister said in reply to a question that he had no intention at present to go to Lake Success to discuss the Kashmir question or the Korean question.

"I cannot say, I will never go", remarked Pandit Nehru, "if a very important situation arises and if I think, my going will be good, I may. I have no intention at present to go. There has been some speculation about my going to China too. This has hardly had any basis. We have received no invitation excepting such vague suggestions on behalf of the Government and individuals in China that they would welcome somebody. There is no question of my going there at present".

MACARTHUR'S APPOINTMENT

Asked whether there was any truth in the talk about India replacing China as a permanent member of the Security Council Pandit Nehru said: "Nobody has seriously talked about it. Some papers had suggested that there was a private secret deal with the U.S.S.R. about it.

"We have no such ambitions", he said. "It is bad enough to be in Security Council as a temporary member."

In reply to a question about the visit of General MacArthur to Formosa Pandit Nehru said that he did not know whether General MacArthur had gone to Formosa in his capacity as U. N. Commander-in-Chief.

"So far as we are concerned, we are in no way associated with the extension of the Korean conflict to Formosa or elsewhere".

Pandit Nehru said that there was no truth in the statement that India had protested against the appointment of General MacArthur as Commander-in-Chief of U. N. forces. India did not vote at the time the Security Council took the decision because that issues were confused with Korea, Formosa etc.—not that India was opposed to the appointment of General MacArthur.

Several questions were asked about the reported bombing of Nort Korean towns.

Pandit Nehru said that there was no doubt that heavy bombing was taking place in North Korea. ..India was opposed to bombing firstly because innocent people were killed unnecessarily and secondly, it was likely to create more problems and troubles. The Government did not know as to the nature of the bombing and as to how far military or civilian objectives were affected. Under these circumstances, it was difficult for him to judge the issue.

"In a war and more specially here", said Pandit Nehru "the Government of India are very much opposed, generally speaking, to a large-scale bombing taking place. From the experience of the last war it can be seen that heavy bombing did not even produce military results which it was hoped for.

"So India's general outlook there. Whenever we can get a proper opportunity of pressing our views, we do that. But we cannot control the military operations of the parties concerned.

A CORRESPONDENT:—If you cannot control by remaining inside tht U. N. why don't you get outside?

PANDIT NEHRU:—"It was not perfectly easy for we individuals or for any country to get out and to sit in isolated splendour. We have to face as they are and try our best to improve matters

Throughout the last month our representative in the United Nations has been trying hard sometimes publicly, and much more so, privately, to find a way out of the very very difficult situation in Korea in consultation with other colleagues in the Security Council. It may look very easy to settle the issues from the academic points of view. If we have full sense of responsibility at large issues we must keep them in view".

BENGAL SITUATION

'Slow Improvement'

Referring to the Bengal situation, Pandit Nehru said that conditions in East Bengal were still far from being good. Nevertheless, he had a feeling that there was a "slow improvement" as reflected to some extent in the figures of exodus.

There was one aspect of the exodus which was not precisely emphasised before and which he would like to point out today. In his speech in Parliament he gave certain figures namely 600,000 Hindus, representing the number of Hindus who had returned to Pakistan. One thing was puzzling him and that was 'where do all these lakhs and lakhs of people go'.

The Government had a check made during August 5 and 6 in Calcutta of the incoming and outgoing people. He could not naturally generalise the issue on the basis of the check for these two days, and draw his final conclusion. He had, therefore, asked the Rehabilitation Ministry, the West Bengal Government, the Intelligence Department and the Statistical Department to combine together and give information about the migrants in camps, outside camps and in transit as well as about the people who had returned from West Bengal.

During the check up, the Government had found that there were a large number of people included in the list who might be called normal passengers rather than migrants. They had also found that a very large number of smugglers was going to and from across the border.

These people were also included in the figures. In these days about 4,000 out of the 7,000 a day could be termed as normal passengers or smugglers. This applied to both sides.

The influx of the Hindus from East Bengal into India from February 1950 to August 1950 substracting the number of people who had gone back, was 16,27,332. The net exodus of Muslims during this period was 4,55,875.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Clarifying his attitude towards the forthcoming Congress Presidential election, Pandit Nehru said that he had not been taking active part in the Presidential elections. In fact, he had never taken part in elections excepting the general elections.

He realised that the policy of the Congress had a very important effect on the country as a whole. The Congress President had many important functions and some of them were not known to the people. For example, the Congress attitude towards the communal problem was governed some time by the Congress President. He had to look at the problem from his personal point of view and at the same time from the country's point of view. Pandit Nehru said that he realised that the election of the Congress President would have influence on the future of the country as well as the Congress. It was certain that whoever was elected, his personality would have influence on the Prime Minister as well as on the policy of the Government and the country.

Pandit Nehru said that if a necessity arose, the Government would certainly consider the possibility of keeping the suspected blackmarketers in detention.

The Prime Minister was commenting on the suggestion for whipping being introduced as a punishment. He characterised whipping as a "brutal punishment."

"The real difficulty", said Pandit Nehru, "is not the nature of punishment that is awarded. It is the swiftness of punishment that matters. In my broadcast speech I mentioned about one particular matter about which the Central Government and the State Governments have been criticised, namely, that they do not use the power to keep the blackmarketers in detention—a power which has not been so far used. If the necessity arises, we shall certainly do that. We hope to have some summary form of trial and punishment too."

Before the Press Conference began, the Prime Minister, officials and correspondents numbering over a hundred stood in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect to Col. Usni Nayar who was killed in Korea.

INDORE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Aug. 24:

Brisk business was keynote of trading on Indore stock exchange today. Hukamchand and Bhandari mills shares closed two and 14 points highest than yesterday closing quotations. All other textile mills shares remained firm. Following were final quotations in rupees Indore-Malwa 110, Hukamchand mill 890, Bhandari mill 554, Vinod mill 337, Kalyanmal 62, Kalyanmal mill preference 72, Rajkumar Mill 50, Indore Bank 65.

At Indore Bada Sarafa Association forward silver present 177/11, highest touched 177/15, lowest 177/5, closed 177/6. Forward silver next settlement commenced at 177/15 and closed 177/10.

At Indore bullion exchange forward gold present settlement opened at 113/9/6 after improving to 113/10/6 Owing to Bombay advices to 113/5/6 and closed at same level. Bears dominated trading in gold. Forward gold next settlement commenced at 113/11 and declined closed 113/7/6.

KARACHI MARKET

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Aug. 24.

Cotton was firm on Japan and Hongkong as they were extensively buying. Yesterday's business turnover was 6,000; exports 4,300 bales for Kobe and Continental ports. Cottonseeds was steady, gram easier as there was no demand. The London Lyods brokers have raised war risk insurance on the Pakistani ships by six pence on per hundred pounds of insured value owing to Korean war.

Current quotations cotton ready Nt 289, F 88/89, New Crop Oct Nov Nt rollers 85/8 to 86/8, Sawgins 90 91/8, Desi Sind December 86, Oct seeds 5/6, Gram white 28, Gold Habib Bank 224.

Renewed Buying In Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, August 24.

The market opened quiet but closed slightly better owing to renewed buying with regard to the more speculative counters while jute and coal shares kept steady. following are today's final transactions upto 3 p.m.

GOVT: SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 96-9 three per cent loan 1969-61 100-14 s lost three per cent loan 1970-75 99-5 s lot.

BANKS: Bengal Central 998 Imperial fully paid 1962-8 United Commercial 46-8.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 16-1 New Victoria Ordy 2-8.

COALS: Bharat colliery 6-12 Burrakur 14-1 Central India 4-13 Katras Jherriah 29 Standard 25-9 Western Bengal 5-4 Raneegunge 2-3.

JUTE: Anglo India 306 Auckland 161 Bally 280 Budge Budge 229 Champdany 204 Dalhousie 187 Delta 260 Exdiv Gourepore 90 Odd Lot India 179 Exdiv Howrah 35-4 Kankinarrah 234 Odd Lot Kinnison 233 Lansdowne 188 Megan 162 Exdiv Nuddea 84 Presidency 7-12 Reliance 26-7.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 32-10 Jessop and Co 17-2 Kumardhubi Eng. 7-9 Exdiv Marshalls 8-15 Saran Eng. 9-7 Steel Corp 23-12 Textile Machinery 7-4.

MISCELLANEOUS. Burma Corp 2-12 Consolidated Tin-/14/- Indian Copper 2-11 Sone Valley Cement 6-6 Calcutta Electric 15-14 Anglo Bros 29-12 Bharat Airways 2-14 S O Lot Big 9 Calcutta Trams 20-6 F and C Csle 5-2 Indian Alluminium 160 Indian National airways 3-3 Jardine Henderson 172 Martin Burn 17-8 National Tobacco 21-2 Rohtas Industry 5-2 Titaghur Paper 2-8 Assam Saws 8-5 India General N.-wn 102 India Steamship 7-14.

SUGARS: Champaran 22-4 Darbhanga 9-12.

TEAS Atal 4 Brooke Bond 12 Eatern Cachr 4-4 Tezpore 26-12.

FRESH STOCKS
OF
BENCARDS
LINCTUS ANTI-ASTHMATIC
HAVE ARRIVED
CAMA NORTON & CO
22, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

I. C. L. TASTES DEFEAT IN SENIOR LEAGUE

Sanjiva Brilliant At The Amateur's Goal

Bombay Amateur	1:	Culture League	0.
Tatas	0;	G.I.P. Rly.	0.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

TO Bombay Amateurs fell the unique honour of inflecting the first defeat on this seasons top notchers India Gulture League by a solitary goal in the Senior Harwood Football League at the Cooperage this evening.

Earlier, Tatas were surprisingly held to a goalless draw by GIP Railway.

Victory of Amateurs rested solely on Sanjiva, their goalie who saved practically anything and everything. Some of his saves were so spectacular that Cooperage fans were shown past glimpses of the former Trades Sanjiva who is now in Calcutta.

The cause of India Culture League can be attributed to the fact that Bhoja did not play in their goal as he was nursing an injured nose, and from his perch in the stands he had the mercy of seeing Krishnan who took his place was quite unequal to the task before him.

There was little dash in the Cuture League's play and somehow they have to blame themselves one and all as their performance was below par.

As for the Amateurs they played rubust soccer and every man played the game of his life. The defence specially Sunder Shetty and Puttran stole the honours of the day. Uchil as centre half also impressed. Salvador and Laxman, as also Sheshappa played a dangerous game in attack.

GRAND GOAL

The all important goal of the match came in the twenty fifth minute of the initial half when Salvador had Krishnan beaten to a grand pass from light outer, Laxman.

The second half saw I.C.L. fight hard to gain the equalizer to save their fair name, but the Amateurs gave nothing away.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Sanjeva; Sunder, Puthran; Nagappa, Uchil, Y. M. Mendon, Savador.

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Krishnan; Mukherjee, Woodcock; Narayan, Pereira, Paul; Salvi, Parab, Laloo, Thomas, Peter.

Referee: L. R. Natarajan.

TATAS HELD TO A DRAW

Tatas received a rude shock at the hands of GIP Railway for they were kept on the defensive for quite a major portion of the game draw was the correct index of the run of the exchanges.

The Railway had more of the scoring chances, but they had to beat Thengalaya who was not to be shaken. Then, the Tata side somehow resorted to unfair play and Krishnan had to be warned for dangerous play.

Towards the end of the second half, Tatas tried to force the issue but the Railwaymen pinned them down to share points.

The teams were:—

TATAS: Thengalaya; Ananthram, Papen; Parmeswaren, Krishnan, Damodar; Perumal, Shetty, P. Ferrao, A. Braganza, Balan.

GIP RAILWAY: Puthoo; D'Mello, Almeida; Panna, B. Duncan, Delgardo, Tully, Tambe, Aziz, Shiva, Bhickoo.

Referee:— A. J. Francis.

French Horse Wins Gimcrack Stakes

YORK, August 24 (PTI-Reuter): Marcel Boussac's Cortil won the Gimcrack Stakes run over six furlongs here this afternoon.

After consulting photo finish, the judge placed Sir Victor Sasson's Hard Sauce second and Mrs. I Mosse's Par Avian third, just ahead of the favourite Grey Sovereign.

Betting was 11 to 2 Cortil, nine to one Hard Sauce, seven to two Par Avion. Grey Sovereign was three to one favourite

MERITED WIN FOR RAINBOW S. C.

HVM Cup Football

BOMBAY, Thursday.

In the second replayed encounter the Rainbow Sports Club defeated Reserve Bank of India by four goals to nil in the quarter-final of the H.V.M. Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel, this evening.

There are no two opinions about the superiority of the Rainbow S.C. They were first to settle down and dominated the exchanges for the major part of the game. They forged ahead in the fifth minute when left-outer Bona connected a pass from A. Gonsalves and tried a powerful shot from the top of the box. A few minutes later Alex Fernandes consolidated the position.

Eight minutes before the interval Kutty reduced the Bank arrears by converting a penalty. This goal encouraged them and thereafter they were seen in better light for some time.

On resumption of play the Rainbow S.C. still held the superiority over the rivals and added two more goals to complete the tally, through Bona and Alex Gonsalves.

COWASJI JEHANGIR CUP

Earlier, displaying better team work and making capital use of the few scoring opportunities that came their way, St. Paul's School eliminated St. Mary's High School "B" from quarter-final of the Cowasji Jehangir Tournament beating them by three goals to nil.

Joaquin D'Silva opened the account in the first half and after the interval Leo Clement and J. D'Silva again netted a goal each.

In the same competition the match between Don Bosco High School "B" and St. Michael H.S. ended in a goalless draw.

Student YMCA TT

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Student Y.M.C.A. authorities have extended the closing date of their open table tennis tournament till Saturday, August 26. Most of the leading local players have already entered, but the entries which were to close tomorrow will be accepted till 7 p.m. till Saturday in order to facilitate those who have not sent in their entries yet.

NATIONAL SWIM CHAMPIONSHIPS

Events To Be Held

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23 (PTI): The Secretary of the Swimming Federation of India announced here today the events in the National Aquatic Championship to be held in Bombay in the second week of November next at the Pransukhlal Mafatlal Hindu Bath.

FOR MEN: 100 metres, 400 metres and 1,500 metres free style; 100 metres back stroke; 200 metres breast stroke; 3 by 100 metres medley relay; 4 by 200 metres free style relay, diving, spring and fixed board, followed by water polo.

FOR WOMEN: 100 metres free style, 100 metres back stroke, 100 metres breast stroke, 4 by 100 metres free style relay and diving, spring and fixed board.

Easy Win For Khalsa: Hat-Trick By D'Sa

BOMBAY, Thursday:

A hat-trick by A. D'Sa enabled Khalsa College to beat National College by three goals to nil in the Inter Collegiate Football Tournament played at the Cooperage this evening.

Khalsa College scored once only in the initial half and this was due to so many wasted chances. Khalsa could have compiled a bigger tally but they took things easy and won easily.

Attempt To Cross Channel Given Up

MICKMAN WILL BE AT IT AGAIN

DOVER, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter):—Philip Mickman, 19-year-old Briton, today gave up his attempt to swim the Channel from Britain to France only 500 yards off the French Coast, it was officially stated here.

For three hours the swimmer tried to reach the shore, arguing with his father, accompanying him in a launch, who wanted him to give up the attempt.

He climbed into the boat unaided, and his father told a cheering crowd on shore that Philip would try again.

The boy, who left school only last month, swam the Channel from France to England in 23 hours 48 minutes last year. Had he succeeded today, he would have been fourth swimmer to conquer the Channel in both directions.

CHANNEL SWIMMER GIVES UP ATTEMPT

Hurt And Exhausted

BLERIOT BEACH, Near Calais, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Belgian channel swimmer, Fernaud Du Moulin who set out early yesterday to swim the channel both ways arrived back here yesterday night after having given up his attempt, little over a mile from the English coast.

Moulin was in the water for 16 hours before extreme cold and pain from an injury in one leg and the powerful dover current wore him out.

He was dragged into the accompanying trawler and brought back to France, where the local Belgian Consul visited him to congratulate him in his gallant attempt.

He hoped to try again.

Willingdon Hockey Cup

MADRAS, Aug. 24 (PTI): The M. and S. M. Railway won the Willingdon Cup Hockey tournament today, beating Government Automobiles by 3 goals to 1 in replayed finals.

Jones and Newman scored for the Railway, while Bhaskaran scored for the Automobiles.

GUSSIE JOINS PAID RANKS

NEW YORK, Aug. 23, (PTI-Reuter): Gertrude "Gussie" Moran, United States, tennis star, has turned professional. Never-rated at the same level as her contemporary lawn tennis players, Miss Moran's name nevertheless did not appear among those seeded for the United States National Women's Singles championship today.

United States Lawn Tennis Association officials refused to

reveal the reason for the omission of her name.

Some time later Bobby Riggs, promoter of the professional tennis group, announced that he was "tossing a cocktail party for Gussie tomorrow at which there will be excellent picture possibilities".

In short Gussie had made up her mind to turn pro.

Recent negotiations stalled on whether Miss Moran should receive 50,000 of 75,000 dollars for the sacrifice.

No specific sum had been disclosed up to tonight.

Flush Royal Wins Great Yorkshire Stakes

YORK, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. James McLean's Flush Royal won the £1,200 Great Yorkshire Stakes run over a mile and a half here this afternoon.

Jai Mahal was second and Royal Drake third. Four ran.

PVM Gym Table Tennis

Gool & Enid Have Tough Time Getting The Title

They Will Fight It Out Today In The Singles Final

BOMBAY, Thursday.

BOMBAY'S leading women players Mrs. Gool Nasikwala and Miss Enid Bocarro — both former national champions — won the doubles title of the P.V.M. Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Tournament this evening after a gruelling five-game final against Miss Indu Desai and Mrs. Mani Bharucha. Both Nasikwala and Bocarro had earlier qualified to meet in the final of the women's singles.

Miss Indu Desai with her usual attacking game forced the champions to go on the defensive, and on occasions hit them off the table. Ably assisted by Mrs. Mani Bharucha, whose game was more reliable than Miss Desai's the two won the second and the fourth games, but found the sound defence of Mr. Nasikwala and the all-round game of Miss Bocarro too much to tackle and went down in the fifth and last game, but not before gathering 17 points.

In the singles semi-final earlier in the evening, Miss Desai tried runaway tactics against the reigning champion Mrs. Nasikwala, only to meet with the same fate as many before her came up against. She could make no impression with her fast forehead "sweeps", and went down in three straight games. The other semi-final match, between Miss Enid Bocarro and Miss Dhun Munshi resulted in an easy victory for the former, who conceded only 8, 12, 14 points in the three games.

A promising young junior player D. F. Pundole, playing a good attaching game, and an exceptionally sound deep-chop defence, entered the final after a strenous round against K. Lalkaka, whom he beat narrowly in the third and final game. B. J. Bamboat, in the other penultmate round match, accounted for S. V. Merchant in two straight games, and will meet Pundole in the final.

The following were today's resoluts:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Semi-finals: Mrs. Gool Nasikwala beat Miss Indu Desai, 21-15, 21-14. 21-9; Miss Enid Bocarro beat Miss Dhun Munshi, 21-8, 21-21 14.

JUNIORS' SINGLES

Semifinals: D. F. Pundole beat K. Lalkaga, 21-14, 13-21, 21-19; B. J. Bamboat beat S. V. Merchant, 21-14, 21-16.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Final: Mrs. Gool Nasikwala and Miss Enid Bocarro beat Miss Indu Desai and Mrs. Mani Bharucha, 21-13, 14-21, 21-10, 17-21, 21-17.

Malayans To Play In W. I. Badminton

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Malayan Badminton Association has granted permission to the two Malayans now in Bombay, A. Piruz and Tan Jin Eong, to prolong their stay here in order to participate in the Western India Badminton Championships, which will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana from September 2.

W. Indies All Out For 213 Runs

BAILEY DEADLY WITH LEATHER

SOUTH-END, (Essex) Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter).

West Indies replying to the Essex first innings total of 229 were all-out for 213 and gave the County a first innings lead of 16 runs. Trevor Bailey the England's Test bowler was the main cause for the tourists collapse for he took five wickets for 13 runs in 6.4 overs.

Essex in the second innings scored 49 for 3 wkts.

SCORE BOARD

ESSEX I Innings	229
WEST INDIES I Innings	213
Christiani c Peter b Preston	60
Stollmeyer hit wicket b Peter Smith	43
Trestrail b Ray Smith	8
Weekes c Vigas b Preston	23
Gomez lbw b Bailey	46
Walcott c Wade b Bailey	5
Rae c Preston b R. Smith	0
Williams c Peter Smith b Bailey	5
Jones lbw b Bailey	2
Ramadhin not out	4
Pierre c Wade b Bailey	0
Extras	17
Total	213

Bowling:—
Bailey 16.4/3/44/5
Preston 16/2/59/2
Ray Smith 24/7/44/2
Peter Smith 22/2/49/1
Extras 11, legbyes 6.

ESSEX II INNINGS 49 for 3 wkts

Dodds run out	25
Avery c Stollmeyer b Ramadhin	18
Bailey lbw b Gomez	5
Extras	1
Total	49

CALCUTTA RACE ACCEPTANCES

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24 (PTI): The following are the acceptances with order of running of the Calcutta monsoon meeting, third day to be held on Saturday, August 26:

The Kunigal Plate Class A (about six furlongs 2-15 p.m.). High Caste 9.4, Man-Sarovar 9.0, Princess Togo 8.10, Fairlight 8.5, Kesarsing 8.3, Amia 8.2, Gay Vagabond 7.8, Hamley 7.7.

The Ganges Plate Class A (about one mile one furlong 2-50 p.m.). Sankey 9.7, Who Knows 9.1, Kalyanprad 9.0, Bold Attempt 8.13, Surrender 8.13, Prince Jehangir 8.12, Londonderry 8.12, Kailash 8.11, Black Boy 8.9, Disguised Princess 8.5, Rajaji 8.3, Pagliacci 8.2, Atlas 7.9, Eastern Amber 7.8.

Indian Independence Day Cup I B. Class III or IV (about six furlongs 3-35 p.m.). Thalwil 9.12, Halcyon Days 9.10, Aziz 9.2, Sherni 8.9, Royal Clipper 8.0, Gwen 7.10, Liquorice 7.7.

The Empire Plate Class III (about seven furlongs 7-05 p.m.). Clever Lass 9.4, Pacifier 8.13, Lejong 8.11, Prospect 8.10, Mintbine 8.4, Cutie 8.1, Royal Mist 7.7.

The Barrackpore Plate Class IV (about one mile one furlong 4-40 p.m.). Antecedence 9.7, Broielov 9.4, Ma Belle 9.3, Foxbrisse 9.3, Portelien 9.1, Dev Kumar 8.10, Systeme D 8.5, March on 8.4, Red Rival 8.4, Lucky Lanius 8.2, Rang Rao 8.1, Foofrace 7.13, Virtuoso 7.12, Necklace 7.8, Mherbani 7.8.

The Pandu Plate Class B (about five furlongs 5-15 p.m.). Handsome 9.7, Sir Oliver 9.2, Celeste 8.6, Salame Mohabbat 8.5, Star of Nepal 8.1, Anticipation 7.13, Pigger 7.12, Cutlass 7.10, The Sap 7.7.

BANGALORE, Aug. 23 (PTI): In the Mysore State Billiards and Snooker campionships E. D. Rudina beat R. Shadrack in the first round of the billiards match here today by 358 points to 338

Pippy And Golden Orb Spurt Well

The following are the pick of the spurts:—

PELION (Kansingh) and DOWNPOUR (Jagdesh) went from 8 to 4 in 51 seconds.

MISS PEIRROT (Kasbekar) covered four furlongs in 53 seconds.

GALLANT MAN (Amir Ahmed) moved from 8 to 5 in 38 1/2 seconds. Unextended

MADRAS (Hanuman) and POP (Purtu) were together at the end of a three furlong dash. Time 39 seconds.

CASANOVA (Dinkar) was better than ANDAZ (Deshmukh) in covering three furlongs in 38 1/2 seconds.

CHRISSIE DARLING (Devaney) did three furlongs in 39 seconds.

HAVANA (Duffy) had the company of CELERITY over three furlongs. Time: 40 seconds. Both were unextended.

MOONLIGHT AND SHADOWS (Kasbekar) FURAT (R. Bhosle) and MANISHA (R.B.) negotiated three furlongs in 38 seconds.

BASILIAN (Shaikh) and NEEMPHOOL (Hayyat) went over 8 to 5 in 37 1/2 seconds.

LIBERATOR (Duffy) was ahead of GALLOPING LAD (Devaney) at the end of a three furlong spurt. Time: 38 seconds.

GWALIOR EXPRESS (Deshmukh) and FOX TROT went together over 8 to 5 in 38 seconds.

CARNIVAL QUEEN (J. Bhosle) had the measure of GIPSY GLORY (R. Bhosle) over three furlongs. She clocked 39 seconds.

GOLDEN ORB (Duffy) was smart in beating ARRAK (Devaney) over three furlongs in 37 1/2 seconds.

MODESTY II (Purtu) was superior to HARLEM LIGHTS (Magan) in covering three furlongs in 38 seconds.

GREEK STAR (Argade) was with FIRDAUSSI (Jagdesh) in a three furlong spurt. Time: 38 seconds.

PIPPY (Duffy) headed DINIAR (Devaney) in going over 9 to 5 in 50 1/2 seconds.

AAWAZ (Kasam) and ERMITAGE (Amir) covered three furlongs in 52 seconds.

ACCEPTANCES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES

THE KATRAJ PLATE—Div. II—6 Furs.

Don't Doast 8-12, Musketeer 8-12, Casanova 8-12, Delhi Durbar 8-12, Domain 8-12, Gipsy Glory 8-12, Pop 8-12, Mondana 8-12, Steno 8-12, Pet Hand 8-12, Radio Star 8-12, Proud Peter 8-12, Robert Moori 8-12, Wedding Day 8-12, Paper Crown 8-12, Cock Sure 8-12.

THE KATRAJ PLATE—Div. I—6 Furs.

Diamond Star 8-12, Glamour Boy 8-12, Liberator 8-12, Inquilab 8-12, Oasis 8-12, Dominion 8-12, Sajan 8-12, Rabalto 8-12, Gallant Man 8-12, Eremitage 8-12, Moonlight & Shadows 8-12, Yuvaraj 8-12, Happy King 8-12, Ballynahinch 8-12, Brindia 8-12.

THE DARJEELING PLATE—Div. III 6 Furs.

Chrissie Darling 9-4, Tinker Bell 9-3, Gay Count 9-2, Cool and Collected 9-0, Aafrin 9-0, Mirella 9-0, Gipsy Flower 8-13, Santenella 8-11, Ati's Pride 8-8, Fox Trot 8-4, Miss Pierrot 7-7, Belle Syme 8-4, Sweet Love 8-3, Marvel 7-12, Mumtaz Mahal II 7-11, Pirkhan 7-11, Romantic Kiss 7-9.

THE ABDULLA KHAIRAZ PLATE 6 Furs.

Full House 9-2, Bhopal Star 8-13, Queen Anne 8-9, Manisha 8-2, Shubh Laxmi 7-12, Viveca 7-10, Ghizala 7-8.

THE WILLINGDON CUP—1½ Mile.

Dragon Seed 9-2, Riviera 8-11, Her Excellency 8-11, Gang Bhup 8-9, Lira Malt 8-8, Mack 8-8, Taslaroon 8-8, D. Day 8-6, Bihari 8-4, Pan Supari 7-10.

THE DARJEELING PLATE— Div I 6 Furs.

Golden Orb 9-0, Basilian 9-0, Dagania 8-12, Ram Rattan 8-11, True Love 8-11, Bansiwale 8-10, Gold Spa 8-10, Aawaz 8-9, Furat 8-8, Cherry Blossom 8-8, Bishop's Lot 8-8, Modesty II 8-7, Malabar Star 8-5, Montfort 8-5, Carnival Queen 8-4, Star of Iran 8-3.

THE POONA PLATE—1 M 1 F

Shan-e-Hind 9-13, Beldara 8-8, Prince Ajit 8-6, Pippy 8-5, Jane Jigar 8-1, Rana Pratap 7-13, Brave Prince 7-7, Pramila 7-4, Diniar 7-2.

THE DARJEELING PLATE— Div. II 6 Furs.

Celerity 9-2, Jouette 9-1, Harlem Lights 9-0, Amorette 8-11, Marhaba 8-11, Gay Radha 8-10, Honey Bunch 8-10, Gwalior Express 8-8, Neemphool 8-6, Pardesi 8-6, Fair Lion 8-6, Hikmet 8-5, Short-Story 8-4, Yakin 8-1, Queen of Hearts 8-1, Aroma 7-13, Madras 7-13.

Return Of An Old Hero: Rangnekar Brilliant

BOMBAY, Thursday.

LAST SEEN ON THE BADMINTON COURTS THREE YEARS AGO, KHANDU RANGNEKAR, ONE OF INDIA'S GREATEST DOUBLES PLAYERS, DELIGHTED THE CROWD AT THE CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA THIS EVENING WITH THE DASHING AND BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF THE GAME AT ITS GLORIOUS BEST.

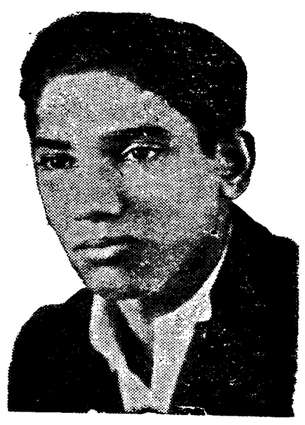
It was as if history was being relived in the Club's open tournament, when Khandu partnering Henry Fereira stole the limelight when he turned a "certain defcat" at the hands of the seeded pair, Ramesh Desai and Anant Kalyanpurkar, into a victory that will be remembered as long as the game of badminton is played this side of U.S.A.

Coming in the place of the last-minute withdrawal G. D. Patwardhan, Rangnekar failed in the first game even the shadow of the form that had made him the hero of the badminton crowds fifteen years ago Henry and Rangnekar lost the game to their younger opponents over the extra points. But it was in the second game that Rangnekar came into his own, and sweeping everything before him in the inimitable style that was typical of his younger days, he won the second game despite many mistakes on his partner's part.

Rangnekar, whose smashes and interceptions at the net were bywords in the game, revived memories of old. He let nothing pass him at the net, and whenever opportunities came, mercilessly 'killed' the opponents' returns. Rangnekar and Fereira won the game at 15-8 to equalise.

The final game proved to be the most thrilling. Down 7-10, Rangnekar played most remarkable badminton, and slashing at everything drew level at 10 all, but two lucky points gained as a result of the shuttle 'rolling' over the net gave Ramesh and Anant the lead at 12-10. But once again it was Rangnekar who dominated play, and he won the next two points to draw level at 12 all. At thirteen all, Rangnekar called for five points, and the game entered its most thrilling stages With match point in their favour and service changing twice. Anant failed to connect and missed smashing an easy overhead, and Rangnekar and Henry drew again level at 17 all, to snatch the verdict in the most sensational manner.

Ramesh and Anant were not the only seeded pair to go down this



K. M. RANGNEKAR
What a come-back!

evening Burjor Shroff and Nilkant also went down to Mahesh Desai and P. M. Jhaveri. It was a case of two players very good in the singles, but combining poorly in the doubles. Both Mahesh and Jhaveri played extremely well to claim the match.

In the fifth round of the men's singles, R. A. Dongre was the first seeded player to go out of the tournament, when he failed to survive again: Bal Bhagwat.

Devinder Mohan, top-seeded holder of the tittle, did not take any chances with Ramesh Desai, and kept his at four and three points in the two games of the fifth round match.

The Malayan, Tan Jin Eong, showed that his defence was of the highest class, when he made of G. P Shirke in the first singles he has played so far. Tossing and dropping with uncanny accuracy the Malayan greatly impressed with a tremendous amount of confidence.

The following were results of matches played this evening:—

JUNIOR'S SINGLES

Quarter-final: Shared D. Desai w.o. K. A. Mehta.

Quarter-final: Mrs. S. G. Patwardhan beat Miss Tehmi Vakil, 11-2, 11-1

MEN'S SINGLES

Fourth Round: A. G. Kalyanpurkar beat A. R. Kavarana, 17-15, 15-5. Fifth round: Bal Bhagwat beat R. A. Dongre, 17-14, 15-2; Devinder Mohan beat Ramesh Desai, 15-4, 15-3; George Lewis beat P. B. Shashital, 15-0, 15-4; Tan Jin Eong beat G. P. Shirke, 15-6, 15-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Fourth round: M. K. Bhopardikar and M. S. Patil beat G. S. Kalyanpur and C. P. Merchant, 15-7, 15-6 Henry Fereira and Khandu M. Rangnekar beat Ramesh D. Desai and Anant G. Kalyanpurkar 16-18, 15-8, 18-17, P. M. Jhaveri and Mahesh P. Desai beat Burjor D. Shroff and P. S. Nilkant, 8-15, 18-17, 15-10; George Lewis and Devinder Mohan beat K. G. Herlekar and P. K. Nadkarni 15-4, 15-6.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Second round: Miss Vasumati Oak and Miss Babette Saldanha beat Miss Sushila Rege and Miss Dhun Vakil, 15-3, 15-1.

FIXTURES FOR TODAY

4-30 p.m. Miss S. S. Phansalkar and Miss S. M. Bhat Vs. Mrs Bodas and Miss Manjrekar; 4-50 p.m. Miss H. Mehta and V. Y. Vengurlekar Vs. Miss Tara Dandige and C. B. Kalappa; 5-10 p.m. P. S. Nilkant Vs. A. G. Kalyanpurkar; 5-30 p.m. Devinder Mohan Vs. Bal Bhagwat; 6-00 P.M. A. Piruz Vs. B. D. Shroff; 6-30 P M. Miss B. Saldanha and M. P. Desai Vs. Miss Vasumati Oak and C. K. Menon; 6-50 P.M. Miss P. D. Shroff and P. S. Nilkant Vs. Mrs Nirmala Dikshit and G P. Shirke; 7-10 P.M. R. A. Dongre and G. P. Shirke Vs V G Kapadia and Ajit Rattanshi; 7-30 P M. Miss S. S. Phansalkar and A. G Kalyanpurkar Vs. Mrs. Betty Timmus and Asif A. Visram; 7-50 P.M. Miss S. Vakil and M. R. Desai Vs. Miss Palekar and B R. Agaskar; 8-10 P. M. Miss K. S. Dukle and Mukund Dukle Vs. Mrs P. P. Nariman and R. A. Dongree.

Hyderabad Trounces Delhi In Replay

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24 (PTI).

BETTER combination and improved attack helped Hyderabad to score a convincing win of two goals to nil over Delhi who held them on two occasions previously.

The game started under ideal conditions but a sharp shower shortly after the start robbed it of its speed as also Delhi's chances of drawing a level.

Aziz, Hyderabad's right-back, proved pluckier than his colleague, Fruvall, by his keen anticipation and first time kicking, while Nur, left half lived up to his reputation of a resourceful half-back saving his team from many difficult situations. Moin, outside right, Layeek, right-inner, and Ayub, left-inner were prominent among the forwards. Poor half-line play brought about Delhi's defeat. Though Yusuf, right-half, bore the brunt of Hyderabad's attacks, both Jayaraman, centre-half and Kewal left-half, were uncomfortable in their places: Naththu, centre-forward, was frequently bottled up by the wily Hyderabad defenders and the few centres he effected were wasted by the other forwards.

Hyderabad meets West Bengal in the final on Saturday.

HYDERABAD: Ramaswamy, Aziz and Fruvall; Patrick, Jamal and Nur; Moin, Layeek, Sussay (Jr.), Ayub and Mahmood.

DELHI: Hardev, Ghanshyam and Gulzari; Yusuf, Jayaraman and Kewal; Sajpal (Sr.), Dharambir, Naththu, Mahinder Kumar and S. Thapa.

Referee: Sushil Ghosh.

I. F. A. SHIELD

Burnpur United outplayed Customs by combining speed and better methods of football. Customs could seldom beat Burnpur defence and had time and again to return to protect their citadel. There was no scoring in the first half.

A suicidal goal in the fifth minute of the first half made Wari Club from Dacca quit the I.F.A. Shield contest, going down to Salkia Friends, a Calcutta second division team. On the run of play Dacca deserved to win, but all their efforts at goal proved abortive.

Mohun Bagan, the runners-up, went further ahead in the tournament at the cost of Moharana Club, Gauhati, who could never settle down. All the visitors scoring chances were wasted.

In the Day's Sport

TABLE TENNIS

P.V.M. Gymkhana:
6 p.m. Final of Juniors Singles, followed by Final of Women's Singles and Final of Mixed Doubles. (P.V.M Open Tournament).

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:
4-30 p.m. G. M. College vs. Wilson College (Inter-College)
5-40 p.m. Burmah Shell vs. Navy (Senior Harwood League).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel:
4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Mills vs. Indian Air Force
5-30 p.m. G. B Police 'A' vs Bombay City (Das Cup).

BADMINTON

Cricket Club of India:
4-30 p.m. C.C.I. Open Tournament.

U. S. Must Be Armed To Keep Peace

KENNAN, WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. George Kennan, retiring American State Department counsellor, said here that to insure world peace the United States must maintain its armed might—"if necessary over a long period of time."

But he warned the American people against regarding war as inevitable.

The Bombay Chronicle

NAME THE AGGRESSOR

In his press conference, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru cleared many of the cobwebs which, in the past two years and more of arid argument in the UN, had gathered over the Kashmir question. He observed that the failure of Sir Owen Dixon to arrive at an agreement had taken us back where we were. In a long review of the past record of negotiations, he stated how India had moved from concession to concession ntil she could yield no more. He pointed out that on certain points, however, India had taken a firm stand and had indicated from the beginning that she would not yield on them. It is refreshing to hear from the Indian Prime Minister the emphatic assertion that the question to be decided who was the aggressor. That question has been avoided persistently by the United Nations and the Security Council and it is this persistent evasion that is at the bottom of the whole trouble. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru referred to the dubious tactics adopted by Pakistan throughout the proceedings and spoke of the manner in which blatant facts were denied and then admitted with equal barefacedness when denial could no longer be maintained. And he was very direct in his explanation that India could not be expected to make any suggestions to Sir Owen Dixon because Pakistan invariably seized on those points in any proposal which suited her book and rejected the rest. If it were only Pakistan which resorted to these tactics, there need no more be said about it. But the United Nations has not in any way been more reasonable in its conduct. Assuming the role of mediator between the two countries, the UN proceeded promptly to forget the issues involved, to reduce both India and Pakistan to a common level and then to reconcile the two. The question of who was the aggressor was quickly forgotten; the problem of Kashmir was seen as a matter of adjusting differences between India and Pakistan and the Security Council assumed the role of conciliator. Its work was seen as one of bridging the gap between India and Pakistan by achieving agreement and the way to agreement was seen as securing concessions from the more reasonable of the two parties and trying how much more of the recalcitrant's demand was left to be met. The result has been extremely profitable to Pakistan and might have yielded unlimited benefits if India had not realized that there had to be an end to her concessions.

On the specific subject of Sir Owen Dixon's proposal for a change of government in Kashmir to enable a fair plebiscite, Pandit Jawaharlal had no difficulty in exposing the sinister and malicious implications of this proposal. To uproot the established Kashmir Government before a plebiscite would only result in giving Pakistan the opportunity to say, "We have kicked out India." Nor is this all, Pakistan would say too, "We have kicked out Sheik Abdullah". Let the UN Security Council peruse once again the first reports of the UN Commission on Kashmir and it will find the admission there that the "Azad Kashmir" movement was not a government but a political movement and a military association; followed later by the confession of Pakistan that on the collapse, first, of the political movement and, then, of the military movement, the Pakistan State took over the instigation of the "Azad Kashmiris" and the overall control of the armed forces. Yet it is this bunch of hooligans who are to be now recognized by Sir Owen Dixon, successor to the UN Commission, and used as an excuse for bringing down the established government of Sheikh Abdullah. There could be no greater nonsense than this piece of "mediation". It is this unreasonableness of the UN Mediator which has made Pandit Jawaharlal revert back to the old position. We do not know how seriously he means it, but we can assure him that the country is a hundred per cent with him in the decision that the answer to the question, Who is the Aggressor?, be given at once. On this India's representative must insist because failure to do it so far has brought about a state of affairs in which India herself is on the eve of being pointed out as the aggressor for no reason other than that of going to the help of Kashmir. Secondly the Prime Minister rightly said that the plebiscite was a matter between Kashmir State and India in which neither Pakistan nor the United Nations had an interest in it, though any number of observers could be stationed where they wished by the United Nations. It was not a clear answer that the Prime Minister gave on India's attitude to an overall plebiscite and to a partial plebiscite. Sir Owen Dixon had hinted that India too had agreed on the impossibility of holding an overall plebiscite. But Pandit Jawaharlal asserts, "If an overall plebiscite, according to Sir Owen, is impossible — and, may I add, that not only because we did not come to an agreement but for a variety of other reasons Sir Owen himself did not think it a very feasible proposition — and if a partial plebiscite is ruled out, then where are we?" This does not indicate whether India agreed that neither of the two could be held. But the suggestion is clear that that position is completely altered now and India stands once again, unhampered by all the concessions she has made from time to time, free to insist on the original position she had taken. This attitude will be greeted with considerable relief in this country where for some time the conciliatory attitude of India has been watched with disquiet.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

"You say in one of your statements that you have now received assurances from the great leaders that their co-operation will be forthcoming in case you get elected.

Apart from the fact that your reference to those assurances is worded in the vaguest possible manner, I and most of your admirers would like to know from you whether these assurances have emanated directly from Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel.

If this is so, I should urge that your duty to the Congress, fairness to us the voters and your own self-interest demand that you should publish this fact in the most unambiguous terms."

—Mr. P. S. Patil, a Congress delegate and M.L.A. from Berar in an open letter to Acharya Kripalani.

* * *

"I would have the whole of Kashmir by the strength of the people's will"—Herr Liaquat Ali Khan.

Which people?

* * *

A New Delhi comment remarks that Sir Owen Dixon does not explain the suggestions he put forward to the two Prime Ministers for holding his overall plebiscite.

They have turned out to be wonderfully inexplicable.

* * *

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore holds that Sir Owen "has on a small scale repeated the performance of the UNCIP without recording anything except indefinite and strange suggestions. He sought to create in this sub-continent another Korea."

And how strange!

By the way he didn't seek to create but to perpetuate "another Korea."

* * *

Reporting on the Dixon plan, the PTI correspondent at Lake Success says: In India's view it would be an unprecedented procedure that the State, which has complained of aggression, should be asked to liquidate itself "for six months" for the sake of "preparing the atmosphere" for a plebiscite which it has always been prepared to hold as soon as its sovereignty was recognised."

"Unprecedented"? This "unprecedented" is nothing compared to the unprecedented that the Security Council may prove itself unprecedentedly capable of. Wait till India, which complained of aggression, is called upon to answer aggression.

* * *

According to a London speculation, if Captain "Turco" Westerling goes to Holland, the Indonesian Government may ask for his being sent back to Indonesia to stand trial there.

The Dutch Government must refuse Indonesia's request. The Central Government of Indonesia is not the Federal Government of Indonesia, which Holland desired, worked for and recognised.

* * *

By the way, before leaving Singapore, Cpatain "Turco" Westerling who was let off by the Singapore Supreme Court declared: "I always had confidence in British justice. My confidence was not misplaced."

May we congratulate the British on this compliment?

* * *

The French Cabinet, meeting under the presidentship, of President Vincent Auriol himself, has decided to send an infantry battalion of between 800 and 1,000 men to Korea.

To arrive there before or after February next?

TIBETAN TRIANGLE

By Dr. Pravakar Prasad

TIBET, the abode of Lamas, situated at the magnificent height of Himalayas and shrouded with considerable mist of mystery is now under imminent threat of Communist invasion. Situated at an average height of 16,000 ft., this country of Lamas abounding in religious traditions, however, had always attracted the diplomats of China and Russia for centuries past and of Britain through India during the recent times.

Bounded on the North by Sinkiang, on North-East and East by Chinese provinces of Chinghai and Sikang, on the West by the Indian territory of Kashmir and Ladakh, on the South by Nepal, India and Bhutan, about three million people of Mongolian stock live in these valleys at heights ranging from 12,000 to 24,000 feet, spread over a territory nearly six times that of Great Britain.

RED INFLUENCE

A report from Hongkong, so far unconfirmed, states that Chinese Communist forces have begun advancing towards Tibet. Ever since, by his orders to the U.S. Seventh Fleet, Mr. Truman blocked Chinese Communist expansion in the direction of Formosa, there has been the uncomfortable possibility of energies being employed in an alternative direction. Promises to "liberate" Tibet are, indeed, of long standing; they date almost from the first assumption of power by the Peoples Government at Peking. As far back as Nov. 24, 1949, the Communist Radio in Peking said that Mao Tse-tung called upon the people of Tibet to overthrow the rule of the 16-year old Dalai Lama and unite with the Chinese people. The broadcast also indicated that one of Tibet's highest spiritual temporal leaders Panchen Lama has come under Reds' control. It said that Panchen Lama—longtime exiled from Tibet and who has been living in China a number of years—messaged to Red General Peng Tshuai requesting the Army "to liberate Tibet to wipe out all traitorous elements and deliver the Tibetan people."

For some months a task force has been in training, under the redoubtable General Liu Po-chen, Chairman of the South-West China Military Affairs Commission. Until recently—apart from a small action on the Tibetan border against Kuomintang remnants—there had been little indication of any immediate military steps. But recently General Liu Po-chen told the Military Affairs Commission that the People's Army would soon enter Tibet with the object of "wiping out British and American influence there." When the country had been "liberated" Tibetans would be given regional autonomy and religious freedom. Lamas would be protected. The Communists would respect existing customs, he added. Tibetan Government officials would not be removed from their present posts. But the Tibetan army would be organised as part of the Chinese People's army. Chinese observers at Hongkong interpreted the statement to mean that Peking would act while the Western Powers were devoting attention to Korea and Formosa.

Earlier, it was believed the Communists planned to attack Formosa before Tibet, but these plans undoubtedly were upset by renewed American interest in the protection of Formosa. Liu Po-chen is the famous one-eyed General, who led the Communists' Second Field Army to victory against the Nationalists in the vital Hsuchow battle, North of Nanking at the end of 1948. He probably has about 480,000 men under his command in West China, mainly in Szechwan province.

CHANCES OF INVASION

American interest in the protection of Formosa coupled with the approaching typhoon season rules out possibilities of a Chinese Communist invasion of Formosa for the next few months. While, a Communist assault on Tibet is, indeed, quite feasible. Climatically since the monsoon stops at the Himalayan divide, the season should be fairly favourable to campaigning till some time in October, when it begins to become uncomfortably cold. The terrain admittedly presents difficulties, but not insuperable ones, especially as the Communists will have no desire or need to fight a mechanized war, or even to use anything like the 480,000 men alleged to be available in or near Szechwan; they are reported to have been training on tsampa, the Tibetan baked wheaten diet, and presumably would intend partly to live on the country. Again, General Liu is an ideal commander for a campaign over difficult ground; unlike Chen Yi and the other, who came from the North with secure lines of communication, he operated during the civil war almost exclusively behind the Kuomintang armies, escaping from several concentrations of greater force by sheer mobility and desperate ingenuity. Nor is it evident, despite their recent attempts to strengthen their defences, how vigorously and how long the Tibetans would venture or be able to resist.

WAR PREPARATIONS

Reuter's Hongkong correspondent narrates a statement made to him on August 12, by a businessman having trade relations with Communists in Tibet that Chinese Communist armies totalling about 800,000 have been advancing towards the borders of Tibet during the past six weeks.

The traveller, who came from remote Sikiang province, said that when he left Kangting, the former provincial capital, in late June 60,000 troops had already passed through the city towards Tibet from Szechwan. At that time, he added, 200,000 to 300,000 other troops were expected from the same area. In addition, 300,000 troops were then reported moving South from Sining in Chinghai province, while a third force of about 200,000 was said to be moving North-West from Yunnan province.

He also reported that the Communists were requisitioning thousands of yaks for transport, extending old air strips and building new ones in Sikan, employing about 300,000 soldiers on completion of a road from Kangting to the Tibetan border, building a railway in Singlang province near the Tibetan border, using a large number of American-type transport planes to move equipment and supplies over the wild mountainous Sikang province, and imposing drastic censorship on all mail.

TIES WITH CHINA

China has always claimed Tibet as one of its province. The origin of the claim dates back to the thirteenth century when an abbot of Tibet received from the Mongol Emperor of China complete temporal authority in Tibet and retained it until the middle of fourteenth century. During the reign of the fifth Lama, Chinese influence had a further increase when the Mongolian Emperor presented the Dalai Lama with seals of office which henceforth remained the state seal of Tibet, in return for an oath of loyalty.

During his old age, the fifth Lama had appointed a regent to conduct the administrative affairs but this love of power ultimately left the country in the throes of a civil war in course of which the Dalai Lama lost his life.

(Continued on page 8)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Strike Will End. If?

The demand of Ashok Mehta that Government should cancel the registration of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh as Representative Union and recognise the Socialists as the de facto representatives of the Bombay Textile workers not only appears to be childish, but betrays utter ignorance of the law applicable to the textile—workers when they claim to represent. And to say that the strike will be called off if this demand is granted, only too clearly—shows with what ulterior motives the Socialists are playing with the life of the workers. The nation is suffering loss in production every day. Workers are suffering heavily by way of loss of earning. But the Socialists seem to be blinded by power politics.

—ENESBY.

Pachmarhi Flag Hoisting

Who will performe the flag hoisting ceremony on the Independence Day was the question raised in the official and political circles of Pachmarhi on the 14th August 50. The Executive Officer of the local Cantonment Board sent a letter to the President Nagar Congress Committee stating that the Prersident, Nagar Congress Committee is contemplating to hoist the flag on flag staff standing in Gandhi Chowk, which is Government land. The Cantonment Board has decided vide their resolution No. 55 dated 29-7-50 that the National Flag will be hoisted by the Cantonment Board, Pachmarhi and the President Nagar Congress Committee is informed not to interfere with the said flag staff. The people were very much hurt and surprised by the high-handed of the Executive Officer.

The most surprising thing was that the Executive Officer proclaimed by beat of drums in the city on the 14th evening that the national flag will be hoisted at Gandhi Chowk by the Cantonment Board, before sending the letter to the President Nagar Congress Committee. A batch of armed police were kept on August 15 to prevent any possible interference by the Nagar Congress Committe.

The Nagar Congress Committee has already lodged a protest with General Carriapa, Commander-in-Chief of the Army Hon'ble Pandit R. S. Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, the Sub Area Commander and other authorities.

—ONE WHO KNOWS.

Anti-Vanaspati Conference

On Saturday afternoon walking along Kalbadevi Road I was attracted by a crowd in front of a colourful welcome arch which was listening to records of the latest film hits being blared through loudspeakers inside. When I learnt that some anti-Vanaspati conference was due to be held inside shortly, I walked in curious to see what was happening. As one interested in our economic problems I listened to the speeches that were made at the conference. Speaker after speaker waxed eloquent in condemning Vanaspati and calling for a ban on the Industry. The appeal to the audience was entirely political and emotional which together with the atmosphere and gaudy decorations would have been more appropriate to a political conference and election propaganda rather than a food product. There was as little attempt at reasoning as at any political gathering.

When I came out of the conference the thought uppermost in my mind was whether the future of our industries is to be decided by such emotional and political demagogy aided of course by portraits of our national leaders, colourful buntings and film songs rather than by reason logic and considerations of economic realities.

—S. SWAMINATH.

Our Government

I am a reader of the "Chronicle" since its very start and admire its sober-minded policy, commenting favourably as also adversely, Government actions where necessary.

Now-a-days, we hear each and every "Harry" insisting on advising Government on what to do and what not to do. Blame for every wrong is laid at the doors of the Government, even for his own short-comings. Speculators and get rich-quick top them all. But these know-all men should know, this kind of talk does no good to any, not even to themselves. It creates more problems. They should be told of the fate of a certain country in West Europe and nearer to England, where Government survives only for a week, at the most a month. If half a dozen political parties here in India fight among themselves for power only our fate would not be better. The remedy is there, you can throw the present Government out at the next elections, if you do not want them. If Congress was not the one single big party, at the time of partition, we would have seen hundreds of Indias in our midst.

During the last war, we heard so much about the "Four Freedoms" from the "new world" as we call her, for the whole world. What a tall-talk? If India and her neighbours were not free nations as now, may be perhaps, war would have been declared long ago by the so-called Big Powers of the world.

Talking about partition of the country it is horrible to hear of the woes of those who have suffered, but is it not more horrible to even think of the fate of the Punjab and Bengal if those provinces were each one whole unit? What calamities were brought about when they were one. Whole history is being made and no one is competent to stop it from being shaped thus.

Now let us think of the real causes for the present state of things. It is the well-to-do who is responsible for the high prices of our daily requirements. He will simply go on having everything, at any price. Labour gets four times its pay and this also helps to some extent in not allowing prices to fall substantially. It is only the lower middle-class with a limited income and a family, which suffers most. Before the last war Japan and Germany helped by supplying each and every house-hold article as well as heavy machinery and big materials of good quality at a cheap price to the whole world. These countries are now no more in the competition arena.

Rice from Burma flowed to this country like water and lacs and lacs of tons came here. Most of rice mills there were owned by Indians themselves. Long staple cotton came freely into India from East Africa where ginns were mostly Indian owned. Now India has to import also wheat, which she exported before the last war as also jute and cotton. India will be self-supporting in a few years time when big enterprises begin functioning. The only good thing remains, is the English language which has brought inspiration for the idea of one-ness, "One India." Let us not forget that or shall we?

—JAMNADAS DAMODAR.

Prejudged?

Many British and American papers and statesmen decided exparte in their own minds long ago that Kashmir belonged to Pakistan. They are supposed to be inspired by a certain "principlee". But it is a "principle" which they would not dare to accept as valid in any modern democratic theory. Yet they apply it to the question of Kashmir regardless of the history and the merits of the present dispute. In fact, they would betray their own democratic principles and their obligations under the United Nations charter rather than give up their own pre-conceived — and ill-conceived — notion about what should be the future of Pakistan. They themselves have already voted Kashmir into Pakistan. And so far as they are concerned all that they desire is that the result of their own Anglo-American plebiscite, as it were, should be made formally to prevail in Kashmir. It is this mentality that dictates their activities and their comments from time to time on developments in the Kashmir dispute. And this mentality explains the latest comment by the "Manchester Guardian" in connection with the failure of Sir Owen Dixton's mission.

They all, of course, invariably ignore the actual fundamentals of the Kashmir question. And they all approve of the increasingly anti-Indian formulas and compromises, which are sought to be imposed on India without bothering about the fact that they are trying to inflect injustice after injustice upon India and Kashmir in the process of being "impartial" between the aggressor and the victims of the aggressor, between the guilty and the aggrieved innocent. But the "Manchester Guardian" becomes absured in its comments when it suggests that by the failure of the Dixon mission, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be weakened in his international efforts over Korea and that his prestige suffers. "Suffers" where? Actually if a moment's objective thought were given by the paper it would be found that the Prime Minister was applying the same fundamental principles to Korea, which he had been insisting upon the Security Council to honour and to apply to Kashmir. Jawaharlal named the aggressor in Korea instead of circling round and round this primary issue for over two and a half years. He supported the call to the aggressor to withdraw forthwith to his own side of the border instead of drawing a cease-fire inside the territory invaded and accepting the aggressor's occupation of a part of it. And he supported sanctions against the aggressor in Korea instead of appeasing aggression in the name of impartiality and peace. What are Jawaharlal's international efforts to which he proves false in his stand over Korea? And what is the consistency in the behaviour of Anglo-American publicists and statesmen and the Security Council over Korea and over Kashmir? Why cannot these people give a chance to their own objective thinking and to their international obligations?

Thought For The Day

Persecution has not ceased for the last twenty centuries and there is no reason to expect that it will cease in the twenty-first. It will not cease until the cause is abolished, and the cause is in ourselves.

—ARTHUR KOESTLER.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

The Economic Situation

The Planning Commission Advisory Board which met at Delhi, concluded its three-day session and decided to set up a sub-committee to examine and report on the present economic situation especially in relation to the price level. The problem is urgent and though difficult, the members ought to be in close touch with day-to-day developments and their effect on prices. The Economic Adviser issues weekly and monthly wholesale price index which is now well over 404. This helps us to know the price trend. As for the economic situation, the problem of securing adequate supplies is becoming difficult. We have no surplus stock of tea and cotton to export. We are compelled to put a ban on the export of groundnuts as our domestic demand is great and the price in Bombay has gone upto Rs. 48/-. Large export demand for linseed and castor seeds has pushed up prices of these produce to an all time record level. There is no export of raw jute and stocks of manufactured hessian are very low. There is a steady progress in the exports of cloth but our production is decreasing owing to short supplies of raw cotton; and there is a steady fall in the production, the present mill strike in Bombay will have a further adverse effect.

Solution Urgent

This shows the rough picture of our present economic situation and the Government has recently increased several items on the general import licence. The situation needs urgent solution, and some of the articles are difficult to obtain even without any consideration of price. This year, the monsoon is irregular and floods have done serious damage in some parts of the country. Delayed rains and shortage of rainfall have adversely affected crops in other parts. The earthquake in Assam has brought untold miseries. The members, who are deputed to report on the present economic conditions, are supposed to have better knowledge, and it will not take much time for them to submit their report so that the Government may take necessary steps before a serious situation creeps with its accompanying difficulties. There is no time to go through unnecessary formalities and, with the disturbed political situation in Korea, we wish to be forearmed so that we can stand against any economic difficulty without hardships. Some of the countries have already made a move for defence purposes and we cannot wait and watch the situation with folded hands.

A Fatuous Suggestion

Like Democracy Socialism, too, must be introduced by stages, if the object behind it is not to be defeated. The type of government must correspond with the stage to which the people are politically developed. Similarly, the country will be able to digest Socialism to the extent to which it has been educated and prepared. But Mr. Asoka Mehta, the Socialist leader, thinks otherwise. In a public speech at Jaipur, after charging the Indian Government with failure to arrest rising prices and incapacity to handle the economic crisis, Mr. Asoka threw a challenge to the Capitalists to "quit industry" and hand it over to Labour which was "competent to take over responsibility". Industrial growth in India is about a half century old. Because of the poor standard of literacy the percentage of skilled workers is extremely low. Methods of production are outdated and every step towards rationalisation has been resisted by the Labour. The average worker would not know or be capable of understanding of what is happening in another section of the same factory. Moreover, running an industry does not merely mean manual work,— skilled or semi-skilled. It means study of markets, efficient management, understanding of machinery and its capacity, check on standard of production, keeping down the costs, procurement of finance, etc.

Where Is The Talent?

By no stretch of imagination can Asoka Mehta claim that Indian Labour today possesses all these qualities. Apart from their talent for invective, ability to harangue with and without cause, and a few successful and many more unsuccessful strikes to their credit we are not aware that the Socialist leaders possess any qualities which would enable them to conduct industries successfully. There would have been some sense if the Socialists had suggested that the State should take over the mismanaged industries and run them in the interests of the workers, consumers and the country in general. But not being in the Government the Socialists are suggesting a "third force" in the shape of Labour to run industries. This is likely to create another sort of "vested interest" at the cost of consumers and the country. The Socialist disregard for the present needs of the country in crisis only confirms this fear. There are no known examples of workers managing factories successfully. Even the co-operative movement in India has had a limited success due to the lack of civic and social sense amongst people. Even the Socialist Government in Britain is only nationalising a few major industries there step by step and very cautiously. Any demand to hand over industry to Labour betrays not only a half-baked mind but also irresponsibility and mischievousness.

MORE MONEY SPENT FOR WHITES

Disparity In Educational Grants In Colonies

LAKE SUCCESS, August 24 (PTI-Reuter).

BRITAIN, France and Belgium yesterday denied charges made by the Indian delegate in the United Nations Special Colonial Committee that they were spending money "far out of proportion" in educating European Children in African colonies while neglecting the native population.

Mr. Shiva Rau of India had declared that in dependent territories "a small, almost microscopic, minority of Whites were seeking a monopoly of political power"

Britain, France and Belgium, he said, were not carrying out the Charter's guarantee of full self-government for these colonial areas.

"Self-government means self-government as a whole. In many parts of Africa, the vote and every vestige of political power is denied to non-Whites. We cannot shut our eyes and minds to this" Mr. Rau declared. Referring specifically to Madagascar, the Belgian Congo and Kenya, the Indian delegate said that the metropolitan powers spent nearly ten times more money on European children than on the native inhabitants.

STARTLING DISPARITY

He added "there is a startling disparity between the amount spent on non-White children and White children.

There appears to be neither equality of treatment nor equality of opportunity".

Mr. W. E. F. Ward, British colonial education expert, denied that Britain gave preference in education to Europeans as compared with native children.

He pointed out that British colonial figures on education could be misleading because they did not include the enormous amount of education done among the native inhabitants by missionary societies none of whom published figures.

M Roger Garreau of France stated that almost 20 per cent of the budget in Madagascar, Tunisia and Morocco went for education and added that "anyone can go to any French school":

Both British and French representatives stressed that their goal was to provide universal education of equal quality for Africans, Asians, Arabs and Europeans in their colonies.

Although the road was a long one, they both maintained that certain definite steps had been taken towards the goal.

What Is Holding Up Egypt?

CAIRO, August 24, (PTI-Reuter): Egyptian press reports yesterday indicated that the question of evacuating British troops from Egypt's Suez Canal zone was holding up progress in the Anglo-Egyptian talks here.

Reception To Cabinet Ministers

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24 (PTI): Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, the Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Patel and other Cabinet Ministers including Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. N. Gopaluswami Iyengar, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Hare Krishna Mahtab and Mr. Jagjivan Ram were present at a reception given to the Central Cabinet Ministers by the Press Association and Foreign Correspondents' Association last evening.

Relief To Steel Industry For Plant Replacements Urged

GOVERNMENT MUST SET UP COMMITTEE

Mr. J. R. D. Tata's Plea At Shareholders' Meeting

BOMBAY, Thursday.

MR. J. R. D. TATA TODAY CALLED ON THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO DEVISE MEASURES WHEREBY SUBSTANTIAL RELIEF MIGHT BE AFFORDED TO THE STEEL INDUSTRY TO ENABLE IT TO COVER THE FULL REPLACEMENT COST OF OLD ASSETS.

Mr. Tata was addressing the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, here today.

Mr. Tata pointed out that the deductions allowed from profits for tax purposes are not sufficient to cover the replacement of a worn out asset.

He said: "I strongly recommend that Government appoint a committee with which representatives of industry may be associated to enquire into this important problem and suggest a solution.

Referring to the inflationary tendencies prevailing at present in India, Mr. Tata welcomed the emergency measures recently adopted by the Government of India and hoped that they will not hesitate to make effective use of these steps if the situation showed signs of further deterioration.

Mr. Tata mentioned about the expansion of the plant's capacity at Jamshedpur. He said that the company has expressed its willingness to undertake this development in the interests of the country provided Government agreed to assist in financing the programme by means of a long-term loan of about Rs. 10 crores.

Mr. Tata dwelt at length on the continuing need for additional steel in the country. He referred, in particular, to the question of finance which is standing in the way of the Government's scheme to set up at least one steel plant of 600,000 tons capacity.

Mr. Tata, earlier referred to the grievous loss suffered by the Company during the last year in the passing away of the Vice-Chairman Sir Ardeshir Dalal.

Mr. Tata said:

"Sir Ardeshir took charge of the affairs of your Company at a time when the world was plunged in economic depression and gloom, and when the Company, only just emerging from the financial and other difficulties involved in the completion of its new plant, was hard hit by severe competition from abroad. With single-minded purpose and little concern for his health, he laboured ceaselessly to consolidate and strengthen the position of the Company. There is no doubt that his life was shortened by the strain to which he subjected himself during eighteen difficult years. To him, more than to anyone else, the Company owes its growing strength and present prosperity.

"Endowed with a brilliant intellect and an immense capacity for work, animated by the highest sense of duty and integrity and possessed of wide and varied experience in the fields both of Government and industrial administration, Sir Ardeshir earned universal admiration and respect from all who came into contact with him or knew of his activities. Never swerving from what he believed to be right, he rendered memorable services to the shareholders and employees of this great Company as well as to the country as a whole. Ladies and Gentlemen, I request you to stand with me for a moment in silent tribute to his memory.

MATTHAI'S SERVICES

"The shareholders may wish to know what arrangements have been made to fill the void left in the top administration of the Company by the death of Sir Ardeshir. The Company and your Managing Agents have been fortunate in the welcome return to Tatas of Dr. John Matthai after four years of distinguished service to the nation as a member of the Central Cabinet in which he held some of the most important portfolios.

"Apart from his long and wide experience of industry, finance and administration, Dr. Matthai has close personal experience of the work of this Company, of which he was in charge for about two years from 1944 to 1946. In addition to Dr. Matthai, your Company has the benefit of the full-time services, as Resident Director-in-Charge at Jamshedpur, of Sir Jehangir Ghandy, one of the most experienced industrial administrators in the country, who has devoted nearly 30 years to the service of the Company.

RISING PRICES

"During the year under review the inflationary tendencies which had dominated the economic scene since the war, and were reflected in an uninterrupted rise in prices, were largely brought under control. The most hopeful sign during the year was the small but significant fall in the prices of cereals and pulses, the effect of which was however offset by the rise in the prices of industrial raw materials which, in the case of the two most important ones, namely jute and cotton, was obviously due to external causes.

J. R. D. TATA

"It is all the more unfortunate that just at a time when the situation showed clear signs of improvement and when it was possible to look forward to the stage of price reduction, mounting international tension and the war in Korea have acted strongly in the reverse direction and hoarding and speculation are creating once again conditions of artificial shortages and rising prices. The emergency powers recently taken by the Central Government are a welcome sign that they are alive to the dangers of the situation and it is to be hoped that they will not hesitate to make effective use of these if the situation shows signs of further deterioration.

"From the point of view of industry and business, the important features of the year under review related to devaluation, the Nehru-Liaquat Ali pact, taxation relief in the budget, and the persistence of severe financial stringency which, during the last three years, has paralysed efforts both by Government and private enterprise to expand the country's economy.

"Devaluation gave a temporary spurt to exports but its full potential effects were frustrated by the financial and trade deadlock between India and Pakistan.

REVIVAL OF NATION'S ECONOMY

Delhi Pact Welcomed

"The Delhi Pact, controversial though the actual results may still be in certain quarters, undoubtedly eased the dangerous tension between the two countries and created the necessary atmosphere for an ultimate solution of the difficult problems facing them in the economic and political fields. Nothing would inspire greater public confidence and give a better chance for a revival of the country's economy, than a lasting settlement of all the differences which still mar the relations of the two countries and divert to non-productive purposes a crippling proportion of the country's budgetary resources.

"The last central budget continued the trend started in the previous year towards a progressive relaxation of the heavy direct taxation which has acted as a deterrent to enterprise and drained an unduly large proportion of potential savings which might otherwise have been available for capital investment.

INVESTMENT MARKET

"While the financial stringency in the country continued unrelieved throughout the last fiscal year, there have been, in recent months, signs of revival in the investment market which seems to be emerging from its three-year coma. I sincerely hope that this is the beginning of a lasting improvement and that the arteries of industry will fill out once more with the financial flow without which it cannot maintain the continued growth so vital to the country's future.

"Owing mainly to higher production and despatches, the year's operations resulted in an increase in profits before depreciation of about Rs. 75 lakhs over the previous year. The provision for depreciation on block other than collieries is in accordance with the recommendations of the Tariff Board.

PROFIT-SHARING

"The substantial increase in the provision for profit-sharing bonus to the employees requires a word of explanation. The present profit-sharing bonus scheme, which had been in force since 1946, was revised by negotiation with the Union immediately after the accounts were published last year. Labour's share in the profits for 1948-49 was fixed at Rs. 55 lakhs and for subsequent years, was increased from 22½ per cent to 27½ per cent. Further, the basis for calculating depreciation under the formula was changed. As the amount provided in the accounts last year was short by about Rs. 15 lakhs the difference had to be made good out of this year's accounts. The changes made in the scheme, mentioned above, also explain the larger provision for this year's bonus.

LABOUR'S OUTPUT

"Thanks to a better spirit displayed by the workers and also to the improved condition of the plant resulting from the repairs and improvements undertaken since the war, the production of saleable steel at Jamshedpur during the year showed a welcome increase over the previous year, the output being 727,000 tons as compared with 671,000 tons in 1948-49, and 664,000 tons in 1947-48. Although this improvement does not represent the full potential of the plant as it stands today, it indicates a sustained recovery from the exceptionally low level of production reached in 1947-48.

"As mentioned by me last year, discussions have been proceeding between the Company and Government in connection with the possible expansion of the plant's capacity at Jamshedpur. Taking its present normal capacity to be about 750,000 tons of finished steel, it is possible, without undertaking what would practically amount to the construction of a complete new works to raise the capacity to about 935,000 tons at a capital cost of about Rs. 12 crores, excluding skelp and tube mills, and of over Rs. 16 crores including them.

"A programme has been submitted to Government for the creation of this additional capacity over a period of six years. During this period, current capital expenditure, amounting to at least Rs. 10 crores, on normal replacements and improvements to the works, town, ore mines and collieries must of course continue to be incurred. This would bring the total capital expenditure during the six years to the formidable figure of Rs. 22 crores. The Company has expressed its willingness to undertake this development in the interests of the country provided Government agree to assist in financing the programme by means of a long-term loan of about Rs. 10 crores.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL STEEL

Government's Efforts

"There is no doubt as to the continuing need for additional steel in the country. The present shortage which has to be met by imports has been variously estimated, but may be taken as roughly one million tons per annum. Even if the consumption is artificially curtailed by, say, 500,000 tons per annum, the importation of half a million tons a year at an average cost of about Rs. 400 per ton involves a heavy annual drain of some twenty crores of rupees in foreign exchange.

"The economic structure of a modern nation is largely based on its industrial capacity and this in turn depends on its iron and steel manufacturing potential. India is fortunate in having some of the finest and largest reserves of iron ore in the world, in addition to adequate quantities of other raw materials required for steel making. Apart from considerations of security in time of war, the country's future economic development and its ability to build up a balanced economy will depend, to a great extent, on the growth of its steel industry. No one can question therefore the soundness of the proposal to establish additional steel capacity in the country.

DOUBTFUL PROJECT

"I understand that Government have completed the technical investigations concerning their scheme for the construction of new steel works and that only the question of finance comes in the way of their going ahead immediately with at least one new steel plant of 600,000 tons capacity. The cost of this plant has been estimated at about Rs. 75 crores excluding collieries, mines and town. In the present budgetary position of Government, it seems doubtful that a project of this magnitude can be undertaken in the near future.

"No less important than the expansion of the steel and other industries in the country, or the establishment of new ones, is the need to increase the efficiency and productivity of existing industries by replacing old and worn out plant with new. In this connection, however, the steep rise in the cost of plant and machinery as compared with pre-war costs, is creating an increasingly difficult problem for industry. The replacement of a worn out asset in normally financed from funds set aside to depreciation out of profits made during the life of the asset. This offers no difficulty in times of stable prices, but when, as has happened twice in the last 30 years, the value of money falls to a fraction of the original, and as a result, the cost of capital goods soars, the amount set aside for depreciation on the basis of the original cost becomes wholly inadequate to pay for the new asset. This results in a progressive loss of equity, and industry must draw the additional finance required from other reserves or from fresh issues of capital.

"Until the last world war, this difficulty could, by and large, be met without undue strain because of the low levels of taxation which enabled industry to build up out of surplus profits substantial reserves in addition to the provision for depreciation. The steep rise in taxation rates during and since the war, however, has largely destroyed the means of building up such reserves.

TAX RELIEF

"The Governments of some countries, including our own, have attempted to solve this extremely difficult problem by affording some tax relief to industry. They have done so chiefly in the form of substantial additional tax allowances on account of depreciation. However, as these increased allowances are granted only in respect of new plant, they do not help to meet the main problem of replacing worn out assets at a much higher cost than the original. Furthermore, as the total deductions on account of depreciation are, in any case, limited ultimately to one hundred per cent of the original cost, the relief granted is; in the long run, more illusory than real as it consists merely in permitting an accelerated rate of depreciation on new plant.

"The ultimate effect, therefore, is that whereas less tax is collected today, a correspondingly greater amount of tax will be collected tomorrow. I I might point out here that so long as the deductions allowed from profits for tax purposes are not sufficient to cover the full replacement cost of old assets, the present method of taxation amounts, to that extent, to taxing larger profits than actually made.

RELIEF TO INDUSTRY

Replacement Costs

"It has been suggested in some quarters abroad that the depreciation allowances for tax purposes should be based on actual replacement costs. This, however, is an impractical remedy in view of the impossibility of ascertaining in advance the likely replacement cost of every item of plant and machinery.

"It should not be impossible, however, to devise means of granting the necessary relief to industry without creating undue complications for the authorities concerned.

"As the cost of plant and machinery began to rise only on the outbreak of war, relief could be granted solely in respect of plant purchased prior to, say, 1940, and could take the form of an 'ad hoc' allowance approximating to the average increase in costs of plant and machinery since 1940.

"In order to make sure that any relief so granted is conserved by industry for plant replacements, Government could make it a condition that such special allowances should be credited to a replacement reserve and used solely for the purpose in view within a reasonable period of time. I strongly recommend that Government appoint a committee with which representatives of industry may be associated to enquire into this important problem and suggest a solution.

TREND IN PRICES

"World prices of steel have shown a downward trend during the year, mainly because the rehabilitation of the European steel industry has now been completed and the arrears of pent-up demand largely liquidated. According to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, a surplus of eight million tons of steel capacity on the European continent may be expected by 1953. Similarly, a surplus capacity is expected to develop in the United States. Since the close of the year, however, events in Korea and the generally worsening international situation have reversed the downward trend in prices.

"In India, the retention prices remained unchanged since the last annual meeting and, in terms of Government's decision early last year, will so remain until May 1951.

As mentioned in the report, Government control over the production, distribution and prices of steel continued throughout the year. So long as a substantial shortage of steel persists, decontrol cannot be undertaken except at the cost of a heavy rise in prices and inequitable distribution, unless Government are prepared to sanction free imports of half a million to one million tons of steel every year.

"As already mentioned in the report and in an earlier paragraph of my speech, the labour situation at Jamshedpur showed a distinct improvement during the year. With the new incremental wage structure in full operation, with the gradual introduction of efficiency bonus schemes department by department and with last year's generous revision of the profit-sharing bonus scheme, there should be no conflict of interest between the workers and the Company, as labour's share in any gain attained from increased productions or efficiency is automatically assured to them.

MANPOWER

"I hope that the improvement this year indicates a new realisation on the part of labour that their capacity to earn more is now dependent mainly on their own productivity, particularly on their productivity per capita. In comparison with modern steel works elsewhere in the world, our labour force at Jamshedpur is about three times what it should be. Allowing for the greater mechanisation of similar plants abroad and for climatic and other factors, there is obvious scope for a considerable reduction in the number of men and for a corresponding increase in their earning power without any strain or harm being caused to them. In the last financial year, the average income per employee at Jamshedpur was Rs. 1,623 or about Rs. 135 per month. With the operation of the efficiency bonuses which are so devised that the greater part of any saving in wages resulting from a reduction in the number of men employed goes to the benefit of the remaining employees, I see no reason why in a relatively short period of time, the earnings of our men should not substantially increase without any of them being compulsorily retrenched and without any hardship to those remaining.

LABOUR'S ATTITUDE

Beneficial Policies

"Unfortunately, there is still a tendency on the part of our workers to resist any reduction in the number of men employed, even where no retrenchment is involved and reduction is sought merely by not filling redundant vacancies. Whereas in foreign countries, particularly the U.S.A., the scope for higher earnings arising from the elimination of surplus labour is well understood and the men themselves voluntarily support measures calculated to reduce the labour force to the minimum, the importance of this factor has not upto now been appreciated at Jamshedpur. On the contrary, there has been a persistent demand for the filling of vacancies even where the extra men are wholly surplus to the requirements of the job.

"I sincerely hope that our employees will, in time, come to appreciate that our policies in this matter are calculated to result in much greater benefits to themselves than to the Company and that they will then give us their full co-operation.

"I must once again refer to that perennial and vexed subject of the deferred shares conversion scheme. No progress has been made in the matter since the last annual general meeting, not because your Directors are any less keen in putting through this salutory measure, but because it did not seem that the voting support required to put it through under the articles of association would be forthcoming. The matter has recently come once again to the forefront as a result of an indication from Government that they would be unwilling to sanction the proposed loan for the expansion of the plant unless and until the deferred shares were converted into ordinary shares.

DEFERRED SHARES

"I mentioned to you last year that the abolition of the deferred shares had been strongly recommended by the Tariff Board and the recommendation accepted by Government. I have little to add to the arguments repeatedly advanced in the past in favour of this measure. They are as strong today as they were eight years ago and I am as convinced as ever that your interests, as owners of this Company, have been and will be adversely affected by the continued existence of the deferred shares and the speculative purpose to which they are put. I need not waste time in appealing to the mere speculator who, with no real stake in the Company or interest in its welfare, is only concerned with the retention of a gambling counter on which he makes, or hopes to make, easy money. I would, however, like to make a final appeal to those deferred shareholders who, while not opposed to the conversion on such selfish grounds, have had legitimate doubts in their mind in regard to the ratio and other aspects, of the scheme. I believe they are faced with two main difficulties in supporting it. Is the conversion ratio offered to them a fair one, taking full account of their rights and of the ultimate equity value of their investment? Will not the Directors decide, as soon as the conversion has taken place, to make an issue of fresh capital with the result that shareholders will either face the difficult task of finding additional money or suffer the dilution of their rights in the equity of the Company?

"I believe that this last objection can be met by an assurance that the Board has no intention of making a fresh issue of capital in the foreseeable future, and certainly not while the investment market and general economic conditions in the country remain as difficult as they are today. I trust that this assurance will meet this particular objection on the part of the deferred shareholders.

RATIO

"The other doubt or objection concerning the ratio is more difficult to meet. It has been suggested to us on a number of occasions that the ratio should be decided by a process of arbitration. I have repeatedly pointed out that in practice it is impossible to arrange for an arbitration which would be binding on the thousands of shareholders involved in the conversion. Arbitration as such is, therefore, out of the question. In order, however, to satisfy shareholders that the conversion ratio on which the scheme is ultimately to be based will be a fair one and not settled merely in terms of the opinion of the Board or the Managing Agents, your Directors are considering the possibility of referring this question to an independent person of high status whose impartial opinion in the matter would carry weight with the majority of shareholders.

"If such a reference is found to be practicable, and if it is possible to select for the purpose a man who would be acceptable to the shareholders, facilities would be given to representatives of the two classes of shareholders concerned, namely ordinary and deferred, to present their points of view, if necessary through counsel, at the Company's expense. I hope that by this means shareholders, who have upto now opposed the scheme because of the above mentioned doubts, will rally round in support of it.

"In closing, I would like on your behalf and that of your Directors to offer our thanks to the General Manager, officers and men at Jamshedpur and elsewhere, whose efforts have been primarily responsible for the improved results of last year.

"We all hope that with continued efforts on their part this improvement will be maintained and even enhanced during the current year."

NATIONAL FOOD POLICY NEEDED

Issue To Be Tackled On Non-Party Lines

SOCIALIST EXECUTIVE'S SUGGESTIONS

JAIPUR, August 24 (PTI).

THE THREE-DAY session of the National Executive of the Socialist Party concluded here today after adopting two resolutions one on the food situation in the country and the other on the spurt in prices of essential commodities.

The grave food situation, the resolution said, had to be tackled on two fronts. Firstly, where the famine or near-famine conditions had already developed, a well-planned programme of relief would have to be adopted, and secondly, national and co-ordinated food policy affecting both production and procurement would have to be evolved. The two policies were closely linked together and failure on either would aggravate the situation on the other.

The famine-fighting programme, to be effective, must be organised on a national and popular basis and non-party line.

In comparison with pre-war purchasing power, the resolution said, the rupee today was worth less than annas four and in case of essential commodities, four annas. The rising prices had not been accompanied by a proportionate rise in the earnings of the lower income groups with the result that their condition has steadily deteriorated.

It was obvious, the resolution went on, that to control the prevailing situation a rigorous policy of requisition of stocks, control of prices and production, and organisation of distribution of available supplies through fair price shops and rationing were necessary.

LACK OF CO-ORDINATION

Unfortunately, the Government had hesitated to embark upon such a policy and wherever steps had been taken they had failed to achieve the desired results, partly because of lack of co-ordination between various administrations and various departments and partly because of the "indifference" towards enlisting popular co-operations.

The Government had very tardily "decided to issue an ordinance to check through severe penalties anti-social activities like hoarding and profiteering. Its success would depend upon the drive and determination which had not been particularly obvious in the past.

The people could not sit supinely while prices rose and anti-social element profiteered out of human misery. The people must organise themselves in locality groups and bring pressure to bear upon such persons as seek to hoard or profiteer. If the various local authorities could recruit local guards from the citizen, the anti-profiteering activity would be developed on a non-party, yet popular level.

7-POINT SUGGESTION

The resolution suggested that the present policies of the Government having failed to augment production it was to insist that,

(A) Production was upto the installed capacity of industry. Any industry that failed to produce upto that installed capacity after due warning, should be taken over by the Government;

(B) Better control leading to the total state control of exports and imports prohibition of imports of luxuries and larger allocation of foreign exchange for the import of essential consumer good in shortly supply;

(C) Strict scrutiny of profits of industrialists and businessmen and reduction of the profit-margin to a level that will not be inconsistent with the indescribably low level of national income;

(D) Elimination of conspicuous consumption and austerity standards with a view to increasing savings that would provide capital needed for economic development of the country

(E) The control of bank and insurance companies.

(F) Operation of monetary and financial factors effectively to check inflationary tendencies in the economy through a policy of austerity introduced with economic equality mobilise labour power in the country for productive purpose specially for a type that would improve production in the sector of foodgrains and essential raw materials and where such improvement can be brought about with limited investment of capacity;

(G) A uniform policy of procurement of foodgrains on an All India basis with a view to extending control and rationing of foodgrains, basic raw-material and essential consumer goods.

TECHNICAL HELP TO GLASS INDUSTRY

Research Institute To Be Opened In Calcutta

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24, (PTI): Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, will perform the opening ceremony of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute at Calcutta on August 26.

H. E. Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Governor of West Bengal, will preside over the ceremony and the Hon'ble Shri Harekrushna Mehtab, Minister of Industry and Supply, Government of India, is expected to be present.

Fourth in the chain of national research laboratories, the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute will satisfy a long-felt need. In 1918, the Indian Industrial Commission had recommended the setting up of such an institute. During World War II, the need for the institute was felt even more acutely. In 1942, the Government of India approved the establishment of the institute and a committee with Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Director, Scientific and Industrial Research, as chairman, was appointed to prepare the plans.

The proposals of the committee were approved by the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1944 and a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs was sanctioned towards capital expenditure. The construction of the technological block commenced in 1945 and technical work has been going on there since 1948. But it was only in December 1945 that the late Shri Ardeshir Dalal, the then Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council for Planning and Development, laid the foundation-stone of the main buildings. Actual construction was, however, undertaken only after additional funds were sanctioned in September, 1948.

RESEARCH

The Institute will conduct fundamental research having a bearing on the different branches of glass and ceramics. Its other functions will be testing and standardisation, technical assistance to the glass and ceramics industry, dissemination of information and training of technologists for special work. The scope of its work includes research and investigation in glass, pottery and porcelain, enamels and refractories.

Apart from fundamental research, an important function of the institute will be to render technical help to the industry in the improvement of the quality of products and to induce the industry, by demonstrating the benefits of scientific processes, to utilize and adopt improved techniques in works operations. In the course of time, the Institute will encourage the factories to send their workers for short training courses so that they may apply the knowledge so gained in manufacturing operations. Research staff will also be sent to visit factories in order that they may acquire factory experience.

FIGHTING PUNJAB FOOD CRISIS

Congress Workers To Be Mobilised

JULLUNDUR, Aug. 24 (UPI): The Punjab State Congress has prepared a comprehensive programme to fight the food crisis in the state.

According to the scheme, all the active works of the Congress are to be mobilized to assist in the grow more food campaign and also to help in the procurement drive of the State Government.

A campaign against hoarding and profiteering is alsco to be launched by the State Congress.

ENGLISH FILM FARE

"DUEL IN THE SUN" AT NEW EMPIRE

Ruth Roman in "Always Leave them Laughing" at the Strand.

DULL PICTURE AT STRAND

The release at the Strand this week is "Always Leave Them Laughing. It is barely possible that there are a few benighted souls on whom the film might have this effect. Personally I doubt it. I found it a boring re-hash of music hall turns that were small beer when my father was in knee pants, and I think the majority of modern audiences will feel the same way.

Dull and dreary routines, stage stuff that is supposed to bring the house down and bores one to tears instead and wisecracks ad infinitum. This is about the sum total of the picture. There is plenty of smart alecky dialogue, and a few of the initial gags are positively funny. But a repetition of this reel after reel is apt to wear away the patience of all but the toughest I wasn't that tough, anyway.

Milton Berle has the thankless task of playing a music hall comic who has the habit of stealing everybody else's routines and is unable to develop a style of his own. Poor Berle! What happens to him in this film shouldn't happen to a dog. The only candid advice I can give anyone but a glutton for punishment is to skip this one.

David O. Selznick has always had a flair for showmanship. He revels in the spectacular and delights in giving his audiences their full value of colour and pageantry. The man who gave us the mighty panorama of "Gone With The Wind" now tries his hand at something on a lesser plane in "Duel in the Sun" but still on a pretty vast scale. In fact the whole film is in tune with its subject, the raw and completely untamed Texas of the early days.

There is a turbulence and passion about the story that arises from the coming of a piery half-breed girl Jennifer Jones into the family of the tough old pioneer Lionel Barrymore. She soon finds that there is plenty of conflict, and that she is the centre of it. The trouble maker is Gregory Peck, who, evidently bored with the saintly parts he has been called on to portray lately, has gone in for deviltry on a grand scale.

There is a terrific duel at the end of the film, and the bad man meets his just desserts. The acting of the principals is above reproach, Jennifer Jones, meriting particular mention for her vivid and very realistic portroyal of the Pearl Chavez. Peck runs her a close second in a part where he has to play the essence of evil. That he does not completely get in the wrong side of his audience is a tribute to his acting, though I for one was quite pleased when he met his sticky end.

There is a very strong cast in charge of the various other roles. Herbert Marshall plays Pearl's father, while Joseph Cotten has the part of Peck's more human brother. For all who appreciate spectacle and red-blooded drama, this film is just the thing, and can be strongly recommended. The film is based on a novel by Niven Busch. There are a number of important deviations, but in general they have been dictated by the exigencies of a different medium, and hence the plot does not suffer. The film opens this week at the New Empire Theatre.

'FORTUNES OF CAPT BLOOD'

The most thrilling of the adventures of Rafael Sabatini's swashbuckling terror of the seas is brought to the screen in Columbia's "Fortune Of Captain Blood" which is scheduled for release at the Regal next week. Louis Hayward is starred as the dashing pirate hero, with Patricia Medina, Goerge MacGready, Alfonso Bedoya, Dona Drake and Lowell Gilmore cast in important featured roles.

The reckless exploits of this daredevil buccaneer who became the scourge of the Spanish Main are depicted in a rousing tale of passions and piracy which tingles with red-blooded adventure. The picture is rife with impressive scenes of duelling, fighting aboard ships at sea and romantic interludes all set down in the picturesque background of the West Indies.

Michael Hogan, Robert Libott and Frank Burt collaborated in adapting Sabatini's novel to the screen. Gordan Douglas directed the picture.

Louis Hayward In "Fortunes of Captain Blood"

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

Dena Andrews and Susan Hayward in "My Foolish Heart"

Fine Film At Eros

"When lovely woman stoops to folly ——" this line from Herrick may well be taken as typifying "My Foolish Heart" which arrives this week at the Eros theatre. The leading roles are handled by Dana Andrews and the lovely Susan Hayward.

Miss Hayward, who, since the time she played the minx in "Adam Had Four Sons" has taken a succession of vicious parts, has a welcome change in the present film, in which she is seen as a woman who loves not wisely but too well. It all happens during the hectic days following Pearl Harbour, and although she does not learn too late that man betray, she does, nevertheless find herself expecting a baby with her husband killed in an accident and a marriage licence conspicuous by its absence.

It struck me that the script writer leaned over backwards to provide a happy ending. This was practically the only artificial note in the film, for though the ending may be emotionally satisfying, it is all wrong from a strictly dramatic point of view.

Miss Susan Hayward carried the whole picture on her very shapely shoulders. She occupied the major share of the footage and did it very well. A slight sprinkling of sympathetic roles in her all too numerous tragic repertoire will do wonders for her in the way of popular appeal. For there is no particular reason why this talented young actress should not have reached the top of the cinematic tree long ago. Dana Andrews has a part on a much lower plane as the man in the case, and though he has the chief billing, is very much overshadowed by Susan Hayward. The production is on a fairly high level, but, as I said before, Miss Hayward is the picture.

CARSON TOPS IN LAUGHS

Jack Carson is one of the zaniest comedians in Hollywood at the present and he has full scope for his particular brand of tomfoolery in "The Good Humour Man" which comes to the Regal to delight audiences this week. Carson is seen in the role of an ice cream salesman who is smitten with the idea that he is a second Captain Marvel. While his fabulous hero generally manages to get in and out of scrapes with equal ease, Carson has a little difficulty in getting out once he has got in!

Carson is chivalrous in the extreme and proceeds to make himself a protector of a blonde. She however repays the compliment by turning into a corpse without the least provocation, and further proceeds to do the vanishing trick when the bewildered Jack rushes to inform the police.

In between the various hilarious escapades that Jack gets up to, murder and robbery are generously interspersed. The bait used to lure the innocent Carson is the bewitching Jean Wallace, while the comedian's love light is Lola Allbright. This film is a read scream from beginning to end and will vastly appeal to all who have an ounce of humour in their mental make-up.

Jack Carson and Lola Albright in "The Good Humour Man" at the Regal.

Arabian Nights Fantasy Held Over

With posters as inflammatory as the ones that have been use to boost their latest release, MGM are well assured of capacity crowds even though "Kismet" is a second run film and is at present in its second week. This fine costume drama stars Ronald Colman and a very seductive Marlene Dietrich in a tale of old Baghdad, and has all the superabundant colour and gaiety of the so-called mysterious east.

There is a pleasant and light-hearted story and Colman is in his element as rouguish cavalier who has to live by his wits with half the town after his blood. Edward Arnold is also in his element as the scowly grand vizier, who lives up to all the evil implications that the term Grand Vizier conjures up the minds of those initiated into the mysteries of the Arabian Nights.

If you have not seen the film, you will probably find it worth a visit.

TIBETAN TANGLE

(Continued From Page 6)

The regent had kept the death news of the Dalai Lama suppressed for more than sixteen years and when it was discovered in 1696, a new Dalai Lama was chosen who did not find much favour with the Chinese residency. Ten years after his accession he was arrested and exiled where he died shortly afterwards.

OLD FEUD REVIVED

The death of the Dalai Lama led to a civil war in the suppression of which Chinese troops were imported and this coincided with a Tartar invasion of Tibet and their defeat brought the country still further under the Chinese orbit. The Chinese became the real master of Tibet for the temporal authority vested in the new regent who was none but a tool in the hands of the Chinese resident officials. By 1757, the Chinese troops had crushed all opposition and Tibet became practically a province of China. The selection of the Dalai Lamas now rested with the Chinese authorities and any of them showing signs of independence with advent of their majorhood were quietly wiped off and a new Dalai Lama installed.

Taking advantage of the radically changed political trends in recent times, the Dalai Lama's Government has expelled from Tibet the Chinese Mission which performed the function of a Residency in a territory over which China claims to be paramount. The only counter-move the Chinese have been able to make to the new Tibetan declaration of independence has been to revive the old feud between the two highest spiritual dignitaries of Tibet, the Dalai Lama, who has his seat in the great Potala palace-monastery outside Lhasa, and the Tashi or Panchen Lama, who formerly resided at Shigatse to the West of Lhasa.

In strict Buddist monarchy the Panchen Lama can claim even higher dignity than the Dalai Lama, but secular authority over Tibet has long been vested in the latter, and the conflict has arisen over the Panchen's attempt to poach on this mundane preserve. The last Panchen Lama died in exile in China, and a new incarnation, a fourteen-year-old boy has now been installed under Chinese auspices in Chinghai to make trouble for Lhasa.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ATTITUDE

What anyone else could do to help is, unhappily, even more problematical. While the juridical status of Tibet is complex, and M. Lie has asked for notice so that U.N. officials can prepare a memorandum. The Great Powers have in the past more or less agreed in admitting Chinese sovereignty subject to local autonomy. That autonomy the Communists can afford to promise to perpetuate, since it would be of a "People's Government" on a familiar pattern; even if officials were retained in power, they would undoubtedly be "purged" at leisure.

While the USA regards the Chinese sovereignty over Tibet as still Nationalist, not Communist, a State Department official has suggested that "we would have to let events there take their course." As for Britain, the 'Times' wrote less than fortnight ago; "The best chance of the Tibetans achieving their wish to be let alone lies in agreement between Delhi and Peking, whose relations are close and cordial, to respect the autonomy of a quiet, friendly and relatively inaccessible country." Even were Communist policy a great deal more blatant than it is, the sheer geographical difficulties would patently prelude any question of intervention.

With complex international background, how far India would allow herself to be dragged in any way is a very difficult and delicate question to answer. While China is at present a friendly Power, representation of a contrary view might only impair relations without any useful consequence.

EFFECT ON INDIA

The Western part of India's Northern frontier is protected by geographical impediments practically impregnable, several good caravan trails in ancient use run further East, permitting readier access to buffer areas such as independent Nepal, "protected" Sikkim and Bhutan or the tribal districts North of Assam. Apart from India's long alliance with Nepal just confirmed in a new treaty of friendship, her own Northern and Eastern defences have, however, been long neglected.

All these must now be seriously occupying the minds of India's and perhaps Pakistan's, Defence and External Affairs Ministries. With Tibet under the sway of the Chinese "liberation force" India will for the first time have, as Burma already has, a common frontier with a Communist Power.—ASIAN FEATURES.

Liquor Sealed Up In Poona Military Canteens

POONA, Aug. 24, (PTI): Following the judgement of Bombay High Court in the prohibition case, the office of the Excise Superintendent in Poona today sealed up, under orders of the Director of Prohibition, liquor stocks with the twelve military canteens in Poona. Steps were also being taken by military authorities to seal the stock with military messes.

The Superintendent of Excise here today served an order on the liquor depot here not to issue any liquor to foreigners until their permits were revalidated.

New Zealand's Prime Minister Sidney Holland announced no increases in taxation when he presented the National Government's first budget here on Thursday. He announced minor taxation concessions and promised the House of Representatives that the budget for 1950-51 would be balanced without any increase.

Railways Are Still Safe

BAKHLE ON THE ACCIDENTS

MADRAS, Aug. 24, (PTI): Mr. K. C. Bakhle, Chief Commissioner of Railways stated here yesterday that Government were doing their best to ensure the safety of Railway passengers.

Through their vigilance the railway staff had actually averted many accidents which might have occurred otherwise, he said.

Mr. Bakhle arrived here on a four-day stay during which he will discuss railway problems with various commercial bodies in Madras.

The five or six major train accidents that occurred recently, he said, could not be attributed to the negligence of the staff. The railways had tightened up the procedure regarding checking up of the lines, and steps were being taken to ensure that the railway staff carried out the rules made to ensure safety.

There was, however, a major question of law and order involved in such accidents and in that regard the railways were getting the maximum co-operation from the State Governments, he said.

EXPENSES UP

Mr. Bakhle said that the working expenses on the railway had gone up tremendously, as also the staff charges which alone cost them now Rs. 112 crores as against Rs. 35 crores during 1939-40. Their earnings were, on the other hand, showing a tendency to go down.

Government had, however, decided to earmark about Rs. three crores annually for amenities to passengers, he said.

In the present circumstances, the Chief Commissioner was not in a position to recommend to Government any downward revision either in the case of fares or freights.

RETRENCHMENT

Asked whether there was any possibility of retrenchment in staff, the Chief Commissioner said: "Of course, there is a possibility of retrenchment: But it must be remembered we do not want to retrench if it is possible to absorb the personnel in other posts."

Strengthening Of Western Europe

U. S. DEVOTES 'UTMOST ATTENTION'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter.—United States Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson, yesterday commented on suggestions that the United States and Britain should reinforce their occupation troops in Germany and that German manpower should be utilised in Western rearmament.

At his weekly press conference, he praised a recent speech by Mr. John Sherman Cooper, Republican Adviser to the State Department, in which Mr. Cooper said that the occupation forces should be reinforced in Germany and German manpower used in the rearmament programme.

Mr. Acheson also said, the general strengthening of Western Europe is a question to which we are all devoting the utmost attention.

"The manner in which it will be obtained and what contribution Germany will make is a matter for discussion among Governments.

"At this stage I feel it would not be useful for me to comment further on the subject."

PARIS.—A French Foreign Office spokesman said that France was still opposed to the creation of a German Army, and to the production of arms by German firms.

BURMESE RED CHIEF KILLED IN ACTION

RANGOON, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter): The "Red Flag" (Trotskyite) Communist leader, Bo Saw Hlaing, and several of his followers have been killed in a skirmish with Burmese Government forces patrolling the Shwebo district, it was reported here today.

Government forces also seized quantities of arms and ammunition.

According to a report from Pegu Karens suffered severe losses in bitter clashes with Communists in the Nyaungleden and Pyu sectors. The clashes broke out despite an understanding reached between them.

MALIK TO ENTERTAIN HIS COLLEAGUES

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 24, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Jacob Malik, Soviet President of the Security Council for August, has informed his Council colleagues that he will observe the usual practice of giving a dinner for them before stepping down from the presidency.

The dinner will be held at the Waldorf Astoria hotel on August 30 one day before Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain succeeds Mr. Malik as President.

18 Hurt In House Collapse

BURDWAN, (West Bengal), Aug. 24, (PTI): Eighteen persons were injured, two of them seriously, when the balcony of a double storied building, under construction, gave way on the Grand Trunk Road here on Tuesday last.

About two dozen labourers, including sime women, were working on the roof of the balcony when it collapsed. Seven of the injured were removed to hospital.

Advisers Resign In Punjab

LAHORE, August 24 (PTI-Reuter): Pakistan Punjab's three Advisers, Messrs Hasim Hassan, M. L. Leghari and Mir Ahmed Shah have handed over their resignations to the Governor, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar at Murree according to a report received here.

This reduces the strength of the Governor's Advisers to one, the Chief Adviser, Malik Mohammad Anwar, having resigned earlier following a vote of no-confidence passed against him by the Provincial Muslim League Council one month ago.

The latest three resignations are considered in political circles here as a logical sequel to the "recapture" of the Provincial League Council on Sunday last by Mr. Mumtaz Daultana who has been opposed to the Adviser regime ever since its inception.

Mental derangement has shown an upward trend in Uttar Pradesh in recent years.

INDIA'S PREMIER AIRCONDITIONED THEATRE
METRO
(Every Seat a Cool Retreat)
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
2nd Thrilling Week!
RONALD COLMAN
MARLENE DIETRICH
In M-G-M's
Magic Technicolor Hit!
"KISMET"
SUNDAY At 10 a.m.
ESTHER WILLIAMS
In M-G-M's
"THIS TIME FOR KEEPS"
In Technicolor
At Reduced Prices
FRIDAY—Daily 2-30, & 7-30 p.m.
"Gone With The Wind"
Hurry, Book Early

LATEST SCENES OF KOREAN WAR IN PARAMOUNT NEWS REEL
STRAND
Daily 3-15, 6-15, 9-15 p.m.
WARNER BROS. NEW HAPPINESS-MAKER!
MILTON BERLE GETS PUNCHY WITH VIRGINIA MAYO
ALWAYS LEAVE THEM LAUGHING
Fill Your Belly With Laughs And Save A Meal
Sunday 10-30 a.m.—Evening Rates
RAGINI DASSI NAJAM

For ADULTS only!
EROS
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
A stirring, emotional drama!
SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S
'MY FOOLISH HEART'
Dana ANDREWS,
Susan HAYWARD
RKO RADIO
Sunday Morning at 10
"LAUREL & HARDY FESTIVAL"
Repeated for the 4th time!
Listen to Radio Goa on 31 metres.

SCREAMINGEST ICE-CREAM Comedy in 10 assorted flavours!!!
REGAL Fully Air Conditioned.
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m
WHAT AN IDEA!
JACK CARSON in THE GOOD HUMOR MAN
with Lola Albright · Jane Wallace · George Reeves · Peter Miles · Frank Fergusson
Screen Play by Frank Tashlin
From a Saturday Evening Post story by Roy Huggins
A S. SYLVAN SIMON production · Directed by LLOYD BACON
SUNDAY MORNING AT 10
Splendid Song and dance fare!
YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER
Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth.
Listen to Radio Goa on 31 metres.

LATEST SCENES OF KOREAN WAR IN PARAMOUNT NEWS REEL
GALA OPENING TODAY
NEW EMPIRE
Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
For ADULTS only
DAVID O. SELZNICK'S
DUEL in the SUN in Technicolor
JENNIFER JONES
GREGORY PECK
JOSEPH COTTEN
IN A MULTITUDE OF WAYS THE GREATEST EVER MADE
Sunday 10 a.m.—Reduced Rates
TAP ROOTS
Technicolor
VAN HEFLIN, SUSAN HAYWORD

3rd WEEK
of Delightful Entertainment
Filmistan's
ENJOYABLE TREAT
NIRDOSH
REHANA, SHYAM
CENTRAL
Daily 3, 6-15, 9-30
Ad. Booking
10 to 12 and 4 to 6
ALSO AT
PALACE, RIVOLI

SHE'S ARRIVING TODAY
filmkar's
CHHOTI BHABHI
Starring:
NARGIS, SHYAM, KARAN, KULDIP & YAKUB
with
GYANI, GULAB, SURAIYA, CHOUDHRY, SHYAMA, JOHAR & BABY TABASSUM
Written and produced by QAMAR JALALABADI
Directed by SHANTI KUMAR
Music by HUSANLAL BHAGATRAM
EXCELSIOR
3-30, 6-30 & 9-30.
Ad. Bkg. 9-30 to 1 & 2 to 7.
NOVELTY
3-30, 6-30 & 9-30.
Adv. Bkg 10—12 & 4—6.
NEPTUNE
3-15, 6-15, 9-15.
Extra Show on Sat. 12-15 p.m.
Adv. Bkg. 3—9 p.m.
SURYA
3-30, 6-30 & 9-30.
A CHIRAWAWALA RELEASE.

STEELS STEADY WITH LIMITED BUSINESS

Narrow Price Movement In Textile Shares

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

Following quieter advices from Calcutta market, the Bombay Stock Exchange opened lower and declined few points under scattered liquidation. The market is awaiting fresh developments and with improved technical condition there is less disposition to sell.

The present quietness is more or less based on technical consideration. Extensive holdings of old bulls are now passed on to new buyers and naturally with professional element being out of the market, the market is grinding without definite price tendency. However if the industrial production keeps up there is no cause for any marked weakness. But the textile strike is discouraging buyers.

Tata Steel Defds. Shares opened at Rs. 1785 against yesterday's close at Rs 1792/8 and declined at Rs. 1777/8 under scattered selling. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 344/- and quietened at Rs. 343/- Indian Irons opened at Rs. 32/7 and declined at Rs. 32/4 while Bengal Steels opened at Rs. 23/12 and declined at Rs. 23/7.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 942/- and declined at Rs. 935/-. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 316 and declined at Rs. 315. Nagpurs opened at Rs. 226 and lost three points at Rs. 323. Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 15/7 and declined at Rs. 15/2 while Bombay Burma's opened at Rs. 512/8 and steadied at Rs. 510.

Gokak Shares were quoted at Rs. 244/6 and Simplex Mill Shares stood at Rs. 225. Svadeshi Mill Shares were quoted at Rs. 264. Associated Cements were done at Rs. 165.

Towards the close there was slightly improved buying and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1785 and Ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 344/8. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 940. Closing tone was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (27-8)	935	0
Kohinoor Mills (21)	315	8
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	264	0
Central India Mills (6)	222	8
Simplex India Mills (6-8)	224	8
New Great Eastern (3-2)	146	0
Indore (8-3)	106	4
Gokak (12)	243	0
Century Spinning (15)	250	0
Indian Bleaching (8)	174	0
Swan (20)	335	0
Finlay Mills (15)	255	0
Morarji Goculdas (4-8)	171	4
Edward Sassoon	242	8
Meyer (12)	83	12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	15
India United Ord. (0-12-0)	10	13
India United Defd. (0-2-0)	1	12
Madhusudan (15)	175	0
Podar (9)	130	0
Khatau (5)	170	0
STEELS		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	344	0
Tata Steel Defd. (79-6)	1787	8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	115	12
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (6)	166	0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	510	0
Belapur (9)	254	0
Shivrajpur (1-8)	41	12
Scindia Steam (0-8)	15	3
Premier Construction (4)	114	0
Tata Chemical	14	6
Tata Oil (1)	41	8
India Iron (0-12)	32	8
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	23	12
British India Corp. (0-9)	9	0
India Copper	2	10 6
Wimco (11)	237	8
Alcock (28-2)	317	8
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (3)	155	0
Tata Power (25)	1600	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1447	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone (5)	60	0
Phoenix (6)	127	8
Indian Mfg (40)	3956	0
Kurla XD	115	0
Colaba (12)	92	0
New City (11)	165	0
Minerva (12)	133	2
Bradbury	567	8
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	7	12
Bharat (2)	31	8
Mysore Defd. (4)	171	4
Madhavji (0-12-0)	26	0
Model Mills (12-8)	159	6
Lakshmi Cotton (25) ..	591	4
Vishnu Cotton (6)	200	0
Western India (40)	3005	0
Standard (15)	227	4
Shivajur (200)	3000	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	19	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	2926	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	46	0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240	0
Sassoon Silk (3)	38	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	18	8
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	56	4
Befar	256	4
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	116	4
Ahmedabad New XD	114	8
Surat Electric (5)	131	4
Karachi Electric (2)	127	8
Broach (0-6)	6	6
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	8
Amalgamated (0-12)	11	5
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27	0
Poona Electric Supply (8)	126	0
Bombay Suburban (3)	151	4
Bombay Suburban New	156	4
Jalgaon	10	10
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (40) XD	1965	0
Imperial Bank P (10) XD	477	8
Central Bank (2)	85	8
Central New	86	0
Bank of India (4) XD	175	0
Union (0-5)	7	6
Baroda (2-8)	129	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37	8
United Commercial (1-2)	47	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	30	0
Hindustan Commercial	22	8
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	90	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4960	0
Empire (10)	580	0
New India (2)	66	8
Jupiter (0-12)	11	8
Vulcan (0-10)	13	2
Indian Mercantile (2)	39	12
Jupiter (0-12)	11	8
B.I.C.	16	4
Industrial and Prudential	28	4
Neptune	7	0
New Great	19	8
All India General	10	4
All India (9)	10	4
RAILWAY SHARES		
C. P. (1-14) X D	110	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (10)	266	4
Bombay Burma New (5)	171	14
Burma (Petrol)	1	7 3
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (3)	51	12
Kemp and Co. (20)	342	8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	90	0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	86	4
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	58	8
Mukund Iron	5	8
Tata Trust (0-12).	14	0
Alembic (15)	116	4
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	27	8
Indian Cement (1937)	19	12
Jamnagar Nagar Industries (15)	152	8
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785	0
Hydary Construction	19	2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujarat Motor	26	14
Sardar Carbonic XD	750	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrella Batteries	30	0
National Rayon	66	0
Bombay Cycle	34	0
Jost Co.	82	0
Digvijay Cement	80	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	203	12
Andhra Valley (7)	1240	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1345	0
Hydro Electric (7) XD	135	
Bombay Steamer (6)	230	0
Central India (5)	658	2
Swadeshi Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	675	0
Laxmi	268	12
New Great Mills (5-8)	225	0
Podar Mills (4)	95	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106	4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	345	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	135	0
Pre Construction First	102	0
Pre Construction 2nd Pref	98	0
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	133	12
Walchandnagar	126	4
Jupiter	12	15
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	102	8
Mackenzie First	92	0
Mackenzie (2)	85	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	0
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	76	8
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	101	4
Rubber Planting	....	
Bombay Steamer	96	14
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	10
New Victoria Mill	2	8
New Victoria Pref	4	6
Phalton (8)	118	12
Gold Mohor (20)	285	0
New Kaiser-e-Hind	325	0
Sajjan Mills	115	0
Osmanshahi	120	0
Ajain Shahi	110	0
Air Services	4	8
Air India Tata	59	8
Hind Motor	6	10
Indian Steam	7	15

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Aug 24:

Tata Ordinary	344	0	0
Tata Deferred	1787	8	0
Indian Iron	32	8	0
Steel Corpn. of Bengal	23	12	0
Bombay Dyeing	935	0	0
Central India	222	8	0
Gokak	243	2	0
Kohinoor	315	10	0
Simplex	224	8	0
Swadeshi	264	6	0
Tata Power	1600	0	0
Associated Cement	166	4	0
Belapur	254	6	0
Bombay Burma (Old)	510	0	0
Scindia	15	3	0
Central Bank	85	8	0
New India	66	8	0
Tata 2nd Pref.	145	10	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 24

The local Bullion market was quietly steady today with restricted business passing during the early part of the day.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 177-11 and after declining at Rs. 177-8 improved at Rs. 177-10. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 178 while Spot Bullion was quoted at Rs. 177-10. Forward Gold was quoted at Rs. 113-6 and Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 113-8. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76.

The market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	177	2	0
Forward	177	4	0
Ready Gold	113	2	0
Forward	113	1	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 24

The local Produce market was firm today under active buying by shippers while arrivals remain small. Rajkot Castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 247-4 and the next Vaishakh delivery was placed at Rs. 244-4. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	48	6	0
Madras Coromandal	48	0	0
Bold ready	47	6	0
Oil Local Mills	25	12	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	24	15	0
Oil September	25	3	0
Oil October	25	6	0
LINSEED			
Bold ready	42	12	0
Satna ready	42	0	0
September delivery	43	0	0
October dely.	43	6	0
Linseed Oil	22	12	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Bold ready	35	4	0
Small ready	37	12	0
Madras	38	0	0
September delivery	38	0	0
October	38	4	0
Oil first pressure	20	0	0
Bazar quality	19	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Aug 24:

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
2-1/3	per cent 1954	99	0	0
2-1/2	per cent 1955	99	13	0
2-1/2	per cent 1961	96	15	0
2-3/4	per cent 1960	99	4	0
2-3/4	per cent 1962	99	0	0
3	per cent 1976	95	12	0
3	per cent 1966 Con.	96	7	0
3	per cent 1951/54	101	1	0
3	per cent 1953/55	101	8	0
3	per cent 1957	101	8	0
3	per cent 1959/61	100	13	0
3	per cent 1963/65	99	14	0
3	per cent 1964	99	13	0
3	per cent 1966/68	99	11	0
3	per cent 1970/75	99	9	0
3-1/2	per cent 1954/59	104	0	0
4	per cent 1960/70	109	8	0
4-1/2	per cent 1955/60	109	12	0
4	per cent 1958/68	112	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS				
2	per cent Bombay 1962	99	4	0
2-3/4	per cent U.P. 1961	97	0	0
3-3/4	per cent Madras 1961	97	0	0
3	per cent Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3	per cent Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3	per cent Punjab 1952	100	0	0
3	per cent Madras 1952/53	100	11	0
3	per cent U.P 1952	100	8	0
3	per cent C.P. 1952	100	8	0
3	per cent N.W. F 1952	98	8	0
3	per cent U.P. 1961/66	99	8	0
MUNICIPAL				
3-1/4	per cent 1977	98	8	0
4	per cent B.P.I.	109	12	0
4	per cent B Municipality	109	8	0
5	per cent B Municipality	113	0	0
6	per cent B. Municipality 1954	112	0	0

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, Aug. 23

2 1/2 per cent British Consols £72 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion loan 1961 ..... 96 13/16
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90 ..... 108 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952 .... 95 1/4
Chartered Bank of India .. 15/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 71 1/2
National Bank of India ex div 32 5/8

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,257.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

The demand witnessed in the past few days continued to hold up fairly well and an estimated 225,000 ounces changed hands.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 24:

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.

London Bank Buying 120d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Month.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 478 1/4. Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 478 1/4 Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 475 Montreal Rs. 431 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 472 1/2 Montreal Rs. 429 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 473 3/4 L/C. Montreal Rs. 430 1/2.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 7250

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 7500.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79.

Switzerland Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs. 90 1/4.

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs. 1032.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Glds. 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 83 3/4.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 238 3/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8 to 2.80 1/8. London/Afghanistan Cross Rate/Afghani Rs. not quoted London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia 97 1/4 3/4 London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.63-65 London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tel. 35. London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 139.90-140.10. London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36. London/Hong Kong Cross Rate 1/2 27/32-1/2 15/16 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl 89.40-91.00 London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10-63-65 London/Karachi Cross Rate 2/1.84-2/1.94 London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es 80.35 London/Manila Cross Rate Pes 5.60-65. London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 3.07 3/4 3.08 1/4 London/New York Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8-2.80 1/8 London Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02. London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 979-981. London/Prague Cross Rate K. not quoted London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16. London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50. London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs 12.23-12.26.

London Discts 3 Mos. 11/16 p.c.
London Discts 6 Mos 7/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money: Call 3/4 per cent, 3 Mos 1 per cent 6 Mos. 1-1/4 per cent 12 Mos. 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Easy

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Aug. 24:

120	Ready Japan	7	12	0
150	Ready Japan	8	0	0
120	Ready Italy	7	6	0
150	Ready Italy	7	4	0
150	D. Box Aug.	1400	0	0
2/40	Staple Aug.	6	15	0
2/40	Staple Aug.	6	15	9
2/40	Staple Sept.	7	0	9

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 23

KARNAK—		
November	.....	81.65—10
January	.....	81.42+32
March	.....	81.42+32
ASHMOUNI—		
October	.....	66.65
December	.....	66.75—05
February	.....	67.30

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, Aug. 23

The market was steady. With ten tons of black loose being done at 661, sellers advanced the quotations for Black Lampong by five to 665. White Muntok however was down five to 985. Both prices are ex-godown in Straits dollars per picul.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

MILLS

Apollo 2-15 2-14 2-15
Bharat 31-12 31
B. Dyeing 945 32-8 37-8 35
C. India 226 21 23-8 22-8
Century 250
Colaba 90
E. Textiles 242-8
Elphinstone Pref. 106-4
Gokak 245 43 44 42-8 43-8 43
I. U. Defd. 1-12
I.U. Ord. 10-13 10-11 10-13
Indore 105 6-4 5 6-4 3-12 6-4
Kohinoor 316-8 14 16-8 15-8
Laxmi 591-4
Meyer 83-12
Model 157-8 59-6
Minerva 133-2
Morarji 171-4
New Great 147 47-8 46
Podar 130
Sassoon Cotton 19
Simplex 225 24 25 24-8
Svadeshi 265-8 62 64-8 64
Tata Mills 46-12 46
Vishnu 200
B. Steam 265 66-4
Scindia 15-7 15-1 15-4-6 15-3

BANKS

Baroda 129
Central 84-8 85-3
Central New 84-8
Imperial 1975 62-8 75 65
Imperial New 477-8
India 175-8 76 75
Union 7-6
U. Commercial 47

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 116-4
Andhra 1443 47-8
Suburban 151-4
Amalgamated 11-6
Hydro 153
Power Pref. 1345
New India 66-8
Universal 8-12

STEELS

B. Steel 23-12 23-8 23-12
I. Iron 32-7 32-4 32-9 32-8
Tata Defd. 1783-12 86-4 75 88-12 87-8
Tata Ord. 344 44-12 42-12 45 44
Tata 1st Pref. 203-2 3-12
Tata 2nd Pref. 146-4 45-12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 318-12 17-8
A.C.C. 166-8 65-4 66-8 66
Belapur 255 52-8 54
B.B. Old 512-8 8-2 12-8 8-12 11-4 10
B.B. New 171-4 70 71-14
B.B. Petrol 1-7-3 1-7 1-7-3
B.I.C. 9-1-6 8-15 9
Dharamsey 58-8
I. Bleaching 174
I. Copper 2-11-6 2-10 2-10-6
I. I. Trust 86-4
P. Const. 114-4 12-8 14
Shivrajpur 43
Tata Chem. 14-8 14-5 14-6
Tata Oil 41-12 41-8
Wimco 237-8 40 37-8

SPECIAL

Alembic Chem. Ord. 116-4

American Markets

TRADE SUPPORT ON N.Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Wall Street Develops Better Tendency

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

After opening hesitancy reflecting moderate hedges against Commodity Credit Corporation cotton, particularly nearbys, prices rallied smartly on aggressive mill buying against textile sales and commission house and New Orleans buying which disclosed limited offerings.

Part of the demand was evidently based on a quick drying up of initial offerings, small crop ideas as a result of widespread weevil infestation and prospects of continued high loan rate next season. In the afternoon prices eased on increased hedging in nearbye against Commodity Credit Corporation releases estimated at 25,000 bales together with reselling by earlier buyers. The setback eventually attracted renewed trade support however and the market closed steady with sales at 195,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	NEW YORK
October	38.00
December	38.04
March	38.25
May	38.18
Middling Spot	38.85

New York highest October 38.10 at 10.56 a.m. Lowest 37.93 at 2.04 p.m.

	NEW ORLEANS
October	37.88
December	37.90
March	38.09
May	38.02
Middling Spot	37.85

Wall-Street Market

NEW YORK, August 23.

Aided by further good earnings and dividends a better tendency developed following yesterday's late unsettlement. However there was little push to the movement with many traders awaiting developments in Washington and Korea. Initial indecision was followed by a fair predominance of mostly fractional gains. At noon the averages were industrials 220.37 and rails 63.21. Interest in selected featured the afternoon as prices gained mostly upto a dollar or more.

Schenley new stock was in demand selling as high as 32-1/8 compared with opening 31-1/2 and oldstock close yesterday of 39-7/8. Schenley stock holders approved a proposal for a 25 percent increase in the number of common shares outstanding with the 50 cent dividend declared last June and payable next week applying to the increased number of shares. The session finished at or around the day's best, closing firm.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph, ...	153-1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	29-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining ..	35-1/4
Chase National Bank.	39-1/4
Firestone Tyre, ...	68-5/8
General Electric	47-7/8
General Motors	90-1/2
Ingersoll Rand, ...	69
International Nickel, ...	34
National City Bank, ...	44-1/4
New York Central Railroad,	14-7/8
Sinclair Oil, ...	30
Socony Vacuum, ...	22
Texas Co., ...	73-3/4
Union Carbide	45-7/8
U. S. Smelting	41
U. S. Steel Common, ...	39
Western Union, ...	35-7/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day on Wallstreet is 1,570,000 shares.

The highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 39 and 38-1/4 respectively.

Chicago Grains Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 23

Grains were firmer reflecting exporter covering against sales of about one million bushels hard winter wheat to Mexico and a cargo of soyabeans to Italy. Commission houses and shorts were also on the buying side based on cool weather over the maize belt as well as spring wheat and western Canadian areas. Reports that Western Germany purchased over 19,000 tons soyabeans were also helpful.

CHICAGO WHEAT

September	.....	2.25
December	.....	2.28 1/4
March	.....	2.29 7/8
May	.....	2.26 3/4

New York Pepper Inactive

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

PEPPER: The market was inactive but steady with spots quoted at 280 cents nominal. Today's prices are as follows: Spot 2.80 dollars nominal and White Spot 3.10 nominal.

OLD AND NEW CONTRACTS

August 2.80 dollars nominal September 2.03 nominal, October 1.90 nominal, November 1.75 nominal, December 1.70 nominal, January 1.60 nominal, February 1.50 nominal.

London Copra And Oil Markets Firm

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The copra market was firm. Philippines bulk was offered at 247-1|2 dollars with Straits|Dutch East Indies F. M. sellers holding for 102 sterling and buyers quoting £101-1|2 and Ceylon nominally unchanged at £108, all August-September shipment cif.

Cocoanutoil was firm with Straits in drums 146 nominal, in bulk 143 nominal and Ceylon in drums 147-1|2, in bulk 144 sellers, all sterling per ton cif. August-September shipment.

SHIPPING NEWS

We give below the latest information of movements of Lloyd Triestino vessels during September.

Steamers "Sebastiano Caboto" due Bombay 4/9, from Australia, sailing 5-9 for Naples/Genoa (Italy) via Aden

"Assiria" due abt. Bombay 15/9, from Italy sailing abt. 20/9 for East Coast of India via Colombo.

"Timavo" due abt. Bombay 22/9, from Italy sailing abt. 25/9 for Italy via Aden.

Increased Business On Paris Exchange

PARIS, Aug. 23.

Dealings broadened somewhat. Banks, especially Bank of Indo-China, were firm in forward dealings and Suez improved while demand for industrials centred in Siderurgicals. In cash dealings, industrial equipments, rubber manufacturers and steels were outstandingly firm but profittaking caused losses in textiles and department stores. Internationals were quiet with Kaffirs steady and Royal Dutch continued to advance. French Rentes were steady.

Brussels Stocks Move Narrowly

BRUSSELS, Aug. 23.

Narrowly mixed conditions ruled today. Most of the issues were traded on the forward market registered fractional losses while in groupes trading on the cash market prices were relatively steady in very quiet dealings. Cours Unique dealings saw very limited changes in most sections.

Amsterdam Bourse Barely Steady

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.

Dealings contracted further and barely steady conditions developed. Shippings were favoured by the end of the port strikes but even this section moved downward in late dealings. Internationals finished averaging a few points lower.

London Pepper Market Dull

LONDON, Aug. 23

The market was dull and inactive. Black Lampong was quoted at 12sh., White Muntok 17sh. 10d. shipping weight and White Sarawak 18sh 6d delivered weight, all nominal August-September shipment per pound cif basis ports. Malabar afloat was 1500sh and August-September 1475sh., both nominal per cwt cif United Kingdom.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 18th August:—

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital:	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,32,50,000
Deposits and Other Account	234,45,60,000
Borrowing from Other Banks, Agents, etc.	2,20,00,000
Bills Payable	2,99,39,000
Bills for Collection being Bills Receivable as per contra	22,81,000
Acceptances, Endorsements and Other Obligations for Constituents as per contra	000
Other Liabilities (including Inter-Office Adjustments)	1,71,93,000
Rupees	253,54,73,000

PROPERTY AND ASSETS	
Cash:	
In hand and with Reserve Bank	35,05,48,000
Balances with other Banks	4,75,35,000
Investments:	
Government and other Trustee Securities	100,71,26,000
Other Authorised Investments	11,68,22,000
Money at Call aid Short Notice	2,62,63,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	6,29,09,000
Loans, Advances, Cash Credits and Overdrafts	89,34,66,000
Bills for Collection being Bills Receivable as per contra	22,81,000
Constituents' Liabilities for Acceptances, Endorsements and Other Obligations as perr contra	000
Dead Stock less Depreciation	1,50,43,000
Other Assets (including Inter-Office Adjustments)	1,25,80,000
Rupees	253,54,73,000

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS, August 24 (PTI):

The following are today's quotations in the Madras share market at 4 p.m:

Three per cent 96-9 three per cent 1986/96/8 three per cent 1970/75 99/6 3 per cent 1966-68 99-11 Government of Travancore three per cent 1952-54 102-9 Government of Madras three per cent 1956 100-1 three per cent 1960 98-12.

BANKS: Travancore 14.

PLANTINGS: Chembra 5-6 Devashola 16/14 Ouchterlony 6-6 Peermade 56-8 Pullangode 1-2 T R. and T. Co. 7-6 Thirumbadi 2-11 Vaikundam 10-2.

TEXTILES: Buckingham 147-8 Do Pref 7-1/2 per cent 186 Cambodia 12-4 Coimbatore CM 152-2 do Pioneer 125-8 Do Spg. 54/- Dhanalakshmi 248/- Laksmi 75-8 Madura 37/- Mettur 356-4 Radhakrishna 186 Rajalakshmi 79 Ranga vilas 53-8 Trav Rayons 5-7 Trichinopoly 14 Vasanta 112-4.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra cement 75 Fact 6-10 India cement 16-2 Mettur Chem 6.

Index Numbers Of Security Prices

(Base: 1938—100)

ALL INDIA

Group and Sub-Group	Week ended 13-8-49	15-7-50	5-8-50	12-8-50
GOVT. AND SEMI-GOVT. SECURITIES				
Govt. of India Loans	101.55	100.85	100.82	100.77
Indian States Loans	99.00	98.81	98.81	98.81
Municipal Port Trust and Improvement Trust Loans ..	97.17	96.95	96.95	96.95
GROUP INDEX	101.40	100.72	100.69	100.64
FIXED DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES				
Electricity	80.3	81.9	82.1	82.3
Cotton	150.1	149.0	149.7	149.2
Jute	90.2	88.7	91.9	91.3
Coal	108.8	103.6	103.6	103.6
Iron & Steel	90.0	94.5	94.5	94.6
Sugar	118.8	108.1	108.5	108.2
Paper	97.7	98.5	98.5	98.6
Plantations	103.1	112.4	115.2	112.5
GROUP INDEX	100.03	101.55	102.73	102.36
VARIABLE DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES				
Banks	120.1	121.4	126.5	128.0
Insurance	117.2	123.9	123.3	123.8
Investment Trusts	164.1	165.7	166.2	168.5
Electricity Companies and Tramways	81.1	85.1	86.3	87.5
Shipping and Other Transport Companies	95.0	86.5	98.6	101.8
Railways	88.9	89.6	91.5	92.2
Plantations	112.9	142.3	153.3	157.1
Cotton, Woollen and Silk ..	148.4	151.1	155.0	157.3
Jute	91.7	87.7	97.3	104.1
Coal	99.9	112.1	117.9	120.7
Mining & Oil	57.7	62.2	65.5	68.0
Iron & Steel	122.5	149.3	164.1	172.2
General Engineering	143.9	163.0	177.7	183.3
Sugar	109.1	108.2	110.8	114.5
Breweries	103.1	96.4	102.2	105.2
Chemicals	150.0	170.5	181.9	179.4
Paper	94.8	105.2	108.4	110.4
Cement	120.6	130.5	135.5	140.6
GROUP INDEX ..

Friday, August 25, 1950

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

Floods Submerge 1,500 Villages In Assam

AFTERMATH OF QUAKE

DIBRUGAPH, August 24 (PTI).

FIFTEEN HUNDRED villages in trans-Subansiri area — between the Subansiri river on the west and the Brahmaputra on the east and south — have been submerged by flood waters of the tributaries of the Brahmaputra in this region, writes a P T I staff correspondent now visiting North Assam.

The Deking and its tributary Sessa have inundated another 151 villages in Larua Mouza on the south bank of the Brahmaputra, 16 miles from Dibrugarh. Over 1,71,600 people have been affected by the floods.

The correspondent, who visited some villages in Larua Mouza on a canoe this morning, says that villagers in those areas have taken shelter on house tops or on the Assam Trunk Road. Swift flowing water is threatening kutchha houses built on raised platforms. Mothers, with babies in arms and surrounded by children, anxiously watching the water level, presented a pitiable sight. Even domestic ducks, aquatic animals usually, were not happy as flocks of them were seen being carried swiftly into the mighty Brahmaputra, the Amazon of the East (it is seven miles wide near Dibrugarh).

The correspondent adds that as he was typing out the story of the floods shortly after ten this morning in his hotel at Dibrugarh, he was almost thrown off with his machine by a violent earthquake shock lasting four seconds. Yesterday, altogether eight quake shocks were felt in this area and the most vollent one at 08-30 hours threw off the radio receiver and transmitter at Jorhat aerodrome. At Dibrugarh, these tremors have been widening the cracks in walls, but people are quietly getting used to them.

About one thousand people are reported to be marooned near Anandbagan, about 16 miles east of North Lakhimpur town, which itself remains isolated as all means of communication have been cut off. The trapped people have managed to send word asking for air supplies of food.

At Dibrugarh, a central relief committee has been formed with a sixteen-man executive under the chairmanship of Mr. G. P. Jarman, Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur district. It has already sent a relief party with food and medicines to submerged villages on the north bank of the Brahmaputra. More such parties are being arranged.

25 DEAD

About 25 persons perished in the recent earthquake in the adjoining areas of Dibrugarh, according to information received here. These include 14 tribal people in the Paikmahal area in the Char Lands (River Islands) of the Brahmaputra.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Governor of Assam, held discussions with the district authorities and non-officials immediately on his arrival here. He later visited some of the devasted areas on the Assam Trunk Road and other places in Dibrugarh sub-division

Relief To Assam

NEW DELHI, August 24 (PTI) Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food Minister, has telegraphed to Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Governor of Assam, placing at his disposal Rs. 50,000 from the Indian People's Famine Trust for relief work in Assam.

SCOUTS LOST IN SEA

CALAIS, August 24 (PTI-Reuter): Port authorities here have given up as drowned ten British sea scouts who left here on Saturday, making for Ramsgate.

Radio message to channel shipping have yielded nothing. A port officer said he was on duty on Saturday morning when two scouts came and asked him for a weather report. He told them the sea was rough, the sky cloudy and the outlook distinctly unfavourable for sailing. The conversation took place in French which the Scouts did not speak very well. Shortly afterwards without notifying port police or customs authorities the whaler sailed out of Calais.

According to report received here no one on land or sea has seen the vessel or its crew since.

TRIBUTE TO SARDAR PARTAP SINGH

Services To Country Extolled

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A large gathering attended the tea party given at the Taj in honour of Sardar Partap Singh. Among those present were Mr. F. W. Pollack, Trade Commissioner of the State of Israel in South-East Asia, Mr. J. B. Mohamed Tahir, Mr. R. D. Singh, Hakim Mirza Haider Singh, Mr. H. P. Hira, General Manager, GIP Railway and Mr. Gurbukhsh Singh, one time secretary to Sardar Baldev Singh.

Delivering his address on the occasion, Mr. Hari Singh of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha stated that they had gathered there to express their sincere regards and appreciation of the meritorious services rendered to the country and the community by Sardar Partap Singh, who started his public career with the advent of the Akali movement in the 1920's—a movement which aroused "an unparalleled political consciousness in the country against the Foreign Government."

IN THE VANGUARD

He recalled how in 1930, during the Civil Disobedience movement, Sardar Partap Singh was in the vanguard of a Sikh Jatha which hoisted the national flag at Azad Maidan in the teeth of official opposition, and later, in the same year, took part in the Salt Satyagraha.

He had courted imprisonment several times, and in the 1942 'Do or Die' movement in Bombay, he was kept in detention to the last. In 1947, he hurried back to his birth place in the Hazara District to evacuate to safety hundreds of stranded families at great personal risk and cost; and was largely instrumental in rehabilitating a number of displaced families from Hyderabad in the Worli area, in addition to 60 Muslim families in Sewree.

He was in the forefront of philanthropic projects, continued Mr. Hari Singh, and took an active part in providing schooling facilities for displaced children, for which purpose he organized the Guru Nanak Vidyak Society and the 1,200 students who benefitted by this Society were a living monument to his noble efforts.

Among other achievements called to mind by Mr. Hari Singh were the untiring efforts of Sardar Partap Singh towards ensuring the safety of Sikh shrines in the Hyderabad State during the turbulent Razvi days when the Razakars were spreading death and destruction there.

Other speakers followed, eulogizing the services of Sardar Partap Singh, after which he was profusely garlanded

COMMONWEALTH MUST EXPAND

Australian Premier's Fears

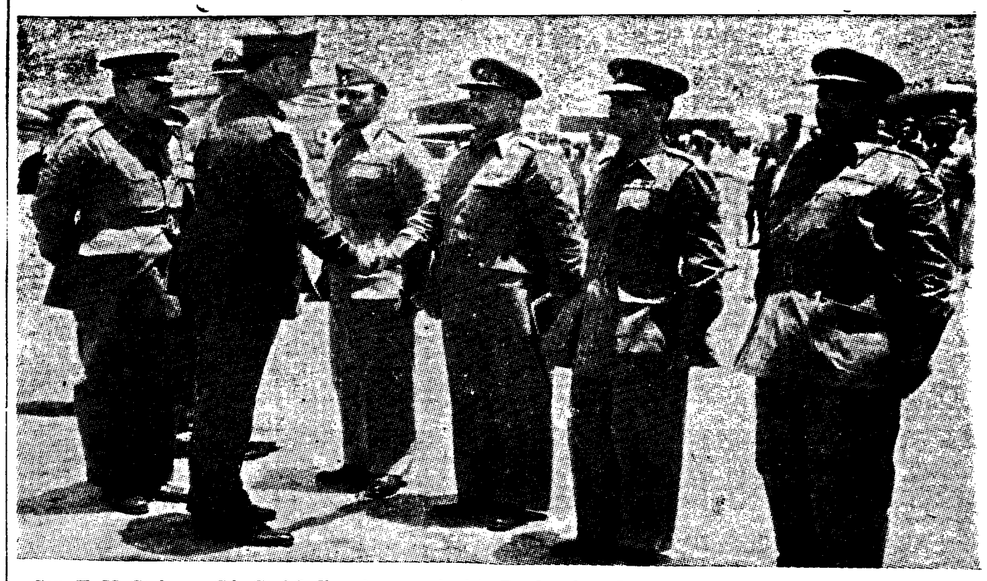
LONDON, August 24 (PTI-Reuter): Commonwealth Members must expand their defence preparations "on a scale hitherto unknown" to resist aggression, Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies declared yesterday before leaving New Zealand, Radio Australia reported.

Returning to Australia after a world tour Mr. Menzies said Commonwealth countries must develop their resources, and encourage the increase of population.

Cottage Industries In West Bengal

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24 (UPI): In pursuance of the programme of development for cottage and small scale industries, a number of development schemes have been taken by the Government of West Bengal, such as the silk artisans' organisation, the industrial centres, development of palm gur industry, and promotion of khadi in West Bengal.

GEN. CARIAPPA IN CITY



Gen. K. M. Cariappa, C-in-C of Indian Army, arrived in Bombay from Delhi on Thursday morning by plane. He was given a guard of honour at the aerodrome. Photo shows Gen. Cariappa with Area Commander Maj. Gen. Brar inspecting the Guard of Honour.

RAPE & MUSTARD SEEDS ESTIMATE

Increase In Yield And Acreage

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24. (PTI): The final official estimate of rape and mustard seeds for the current year shows an increase of 5.3 per cent in yield and 0.9 per cent in acreage over the previous year.

An Agricultural Ministry press note issued today gave the yield and acreage this year as 7,74,000 tons and 4,667,000 acres, as against 7,35,000 tons and 4,633,00 acres in 1948-49.

A significant increase in yield has been recorded in Uttar Pradesh due partly to a rise in the acreage and partly to favourable weather conditions. Bihar, on the other hand, has registered decline both in acreage and yield owing to unfavourable climatic conditions.

New Soviet Gun

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Intelligence reports received in Washington disclose that the Russians have prefected a radio-controlled machine gun, according to usually reliable sources here.

The gun can be set up in a small, well-protected nest and then fired either by direct electrical connections or by radio by men hundreds of yards away.

These sources said this meant that one normal machine gun crew could handle a dozen such guns at the same time while hiding in comparative safety.

GERMAN GENERAL TO GIVE ADVICE

Trip To London

FRANKFURT, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Two former German Generals have gone abroad for talks with foreign military experts on a German contribution to European defence, according to the German Ex-Officers' Organisation, Bruederschaft.

The organisation in a confidential information service circular quoted by the Frankfurter Bundschas, said General Speidel, former chief of staff of Field Marshal Erich Von Rommel's army, had accepted an invitation to Fontrinebeeru, Western Union defence headquarters.

General Cout Von Schwerin, who is believed to be West German Chancellor Monard Adenauer's military adviser, was said to have gone to London. but the circular did not state whom he intended to meet there. General Spiedel, now a lecturer at Tuebingen University, has been maintaining connections with French and Swiss military circles for some time, according to the Bruederschaft circular. He has given several lectures before audiences comprising foreign military leaders and experts.

U P. Saves 10 Lakhs

LUCKNOW, Aug. 24, (PTI).

A saving of Rs. 10 lakhs has been effected by the P. W D. (roads and buildings branch) of the U. P. Government under the economy drive.

The major items of economy are reduction in staff (Rs. five lakhs) and travelling (Rs 2,60,000).

RAPID PROGRESS ONLY IF PEOPLE APPRECIATE

Gadgil's Call For Faith And Determination

BOMBAY, Thursday.

MR. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, said here today that the country had already made considerable progress. "Whatever be the criticism", he added, "The fact remains that the country is advancing and the progress will be rapid if only the people appreciate what is being done by Government."

Mr. Gadgil, who arrived in the city this morning, was addressing the students of the Elphinstone College in the afternoon.

"Brick by brick dams are being built and step by step the country is marching towards prosperity," Mr. Gadgil said. "Even before partition, India was not self-sufficient in the matter of food. The position became difficult after partition, as a result of which India got 79 per cent of the population though not 79 per cent of primary products or 79 per cent of the irrigated land"

The Works Minister said that the problem of food self-sufficiency could only be solved by providing additional irrigation facilities, and that was possible only by making available cheap and abundant supply of electric power. With those objects in view, various river valley schemes were under investigation and some were under construction, he said.

DREAM WORTH DREAMING

Mr. Gadgil added: "If all the resources of the rivers available in India are fully utilised, there will be 40 million kilowatts of power which will be 25 times of the present supply. This is a dream worth pursuing.

"Meanwhile, the Government of India have concentrated attention on a few schemes such as the Bakhra, Damodar Valley and the Hirakud. When these schemes are completed—according to the present schedule, they will be completed in the course of the next six years—the shortage of long staple cotton, high grade wheat and other cereals will be completely wiped out."

Hyderabad's Sympathy For City Mill-Men

SECUNDERABAD, August 24 (PTI): A meeting of the representatives of textile unions in Hyderabad State is being convened by the General Secretary of the State Mazdoor Sangh, to take a decision of observing a "tool down" strike in the near future, as a token of sympathy with the textile strikers of Bombay.

Meanwhile, the President and General Secretary of the Hyderabad State Mazdoor Sangh sent telegrams to the President of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay, fully supporting and sympathising with their strike.

Apartheid In Action

Jail For Marrying Non White Woman

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 24, (PTI-Reuter): A European Muslim, Neville Eldrid Bryant Ormonde, aged 38 and a coloured woman Dorothy Jubelin, aged 19, were yesterday sentenced to three months' hard labour for contravening the Immorality Act and their wedding was annulled.

The prison sentences were suspended for three years on evidence being given that the woman was pregnant.

The Mixed Marriages Act prohibits marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans. Under the Immorality Act extra-marital relations between a European and a non-European are an offence.

TOTAL STRIKE IN CANADA?

Parliament Summoned

OTTAWA, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter):—The Canadian Parliament has been called to meet next Tuesday to act in the general rail strike, Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent announced yesterday.

He told reporters, the special session would deal with the Korean situation as well as the strike.

In Canada, 124,000 railway workers are on strike demanding higher wages and shorter hours.

Lorries have taken over food and other vital supplies from the strike-bound railways.

Railways and communications have been closed throughout the country and it is estimated that more than 200,000 railway workers and clerks will be laid off eventually in one of the biggest railway stoppages on the North American continent.

Canadian paper mills will start closing down by the end o. this week if the strike is not settled, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association announced.

In the United States, President Truman has summoned fresh conferences of union and management officials in an effort to avert a nation-wide stoppage there after a wave of five-day "token" strikes

Maharashtra Youth Congress

NASIK, August 24 (UPI): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will inaugurate the first sesion of the Maharashtra Youth Congress to be held at Nasik during the Congress session.

Wallace's Claim

NEW YORK August 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Henry Wallace, Progressive Party candidate in the 1948 United States Presidential elections, claimed yesterday that one half of the party's rank-and-file supported him in his break with the party over Korea

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, August 24.

Previous closing	38.00
Today's opening	38.10
Difference	(plus) 10
Today's closing	38.12
Difference	(plus) 12

ZATOPEK BREAKS OWN WORLD RECORD

Defeats Pick Of Europe's Distance Runners

HEYSEL STADIUM (Brussels), August 24 (PTI-Reuter).

EMIL ZATOPEK OZECH, olympic champion broke his own official world record in winning the 10,000 metres in 29 minutes 12 seconds on the opening day of the European Athletics Championships here.

The official record is 29 minutes 21.2 seconds but Zatopek has run the distance in 29 minutes 12 seconds and this time is awaiting ratification.

Zatopek running brilliantly-judged race outclassed his rivals, the pick of Europe's distance runners.

Jack Holden, 43-year old British runner won the gruelling marathon to add it to his empire games title. He took the lead after twenty kilometres and was always in command after-wards to win by 150 yards from the Finn Karvoven in two hours, 32 minutes, 13.8 seconds. The Soviet champion Vanin was third.

Russian athletes taking part in open international competition for the first time since 1946 dominated the field events, winning the hop step and jump and the women's weight and javelin.

L. Techerrakov won the hop step and jump with 15.39 metres, A. Andacova took the womens' weight with 14.35 metres and M. Emelintskala claimed the womens javelin title with a throw of 47.55 metres

A tropical thunderstorm delayed the start of the championships and flooded the track in many parts.

A crowd of 30,000 watched the championships which were formally opened by Prince Baudouin, the Belgian regent and will be continued for another four days.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

MEN are funny creatures. Since the dawn of history, mankind has devoted its energies to overcoming the forces of nature. Man invented the wheel and he tamed the horse. He built rafts to get him over the waters and he gradually improved this raft into a ship. And after all this labour of centuries he has evidently come to the conclusion that the best way of getting over a body of water is by swimming across.

Being a rather lazy bounder who hates walking a mile, leave alone swimming twenty, I have nothing but the profoundest admiration for the hardy souls who dispensed with all the usual modes of travel and found energy enough to swim the length of the English Channel

Far be it from me to throw cold water on private enterprise and dampen the zeal of these hardy souls, even though I have a sneaking suspicion that all this misdirected energy could have been canalised in more profitable directions. For it requires a great deal of guts and an even greater lack of grey matter to paddle across the pond when one can get over by the simple expedient of buying a ticket.

Why this insignificant stretch of water has such a fascination for the normally level-headed is hard to tell. Army officers and placid schoolmarms are among the innocents to succumb to the dubious charms of the Channel. Only a few days ago an Egyptian gentleman by the name of Hassan Abdel Rehim girded his loins and showed a clean pair of heels to his rivals in a mass crossing.

At the age of fortytwo one should have thought this interpid creature could have thought up a simpler method of getting his ponderous seventeen stones across the briny. But no. Hardly had he sniffed the bracing sea air than he made a beeline for his trunks and was raring to go.

A friend of mine read the reports of this latest attempt and got quite excited about the whole affair He cooled down a little when it came to light that one of the competitors had a rather unpleasant encounter with a school of tope. The latter, for the benefit of my more ignorant readers, is a five-foot European shark. I don't blame my friend for backing out. Being bitten by a shark is quite an experience. Even if it is only a five-foot shark. And whether a shark is an African or a blue-blooded Nordic European makes very little difference.

But there are compensations. Lucre. For the favoured few who got across without running foul of the hungry tope were rewarded by fistfuls of banknotes. A thousand pounds worth. In fact, my mouth is watering at the very thought of it all. Now if I had been born under Pisces instead of the land-lubberly Taurus, I would have given serious thought to the idea of swimming the Channel. But I fear this will have to be shelved along with other pet ambitions like passing the Matric, which I gave up after the seventh attempt.

Stop Press

GANESH GHOSH ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24 (PTI): Ganesh Ghosh of the Chittagong armoury raid fame, who later joined the Communist Party of India, was arrested by the Howrah police today.

Mr. Ghosh was wanted by the police since the party was declared unlawful in the state in 1948

SERETSE WITHDRAWS LEGAL CHALLENGE

JOHANNESBURG, August 24 (PTI-Reuter): Exiled Chieftain Seretse Khama has withdrawn without qualification his legal challenge to the British High Commissioner in South Africa against the order banishing him from the Bamangwato reserve of Bechuanaland, the British information office announced here today.

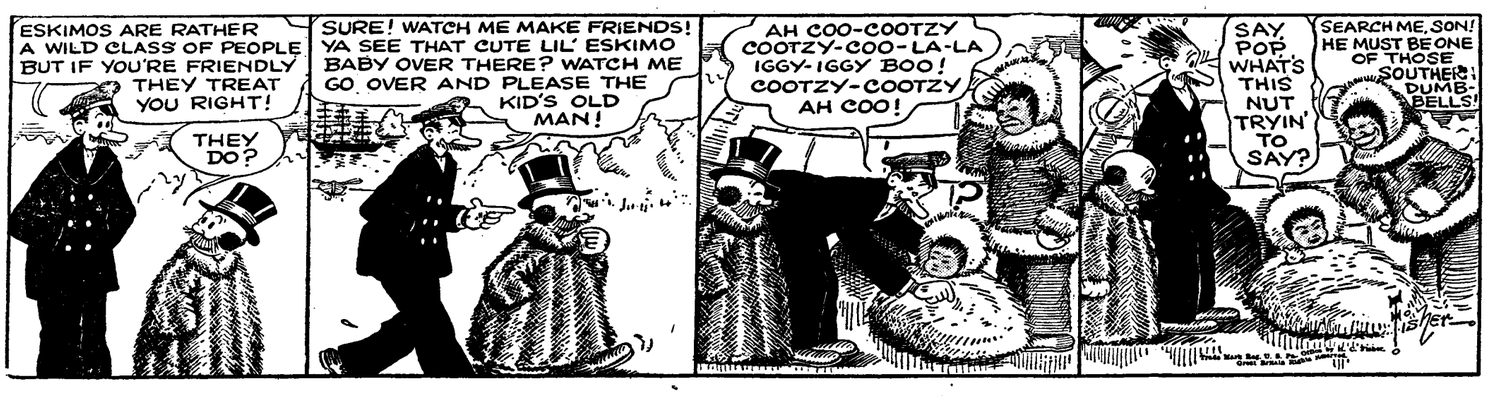
ANOTHER U.S. DESTROYER SUNK

LONDON, Aug. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Today's North Korean Army communique, quoted by Moscow Radio, claimed that Communist aircraft on Tuesday sank an American destroyer off the west coast of Korea the second destroyer the North Koreans claim to have sunk

FROM PILLAR TO POST-TURCO'S FATE

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24. (PTI-Reuter): Captain Raymond "Turco" Westerling, 34-year-old Dutch ex-Commando, was tonight taken by Belgian officials to the Luxembourg frontier—but he was refused admission into the Grand Duchy.

MUTT AND JEFF—Mutt Forgot His Eskimoese, No Doubt — By BUD FISHER


ESKIMOS ARE RATHER A WILD CLASS OF PEOPLE BUT IF YOU'RE FRIENDLY THEY TREAT YOU RIGHT!
THEY DO?
SURE! WATCH ME MAKE FRIENDS! YA SEE THAT CUTE LIL' ESKIMO BABY OVER THERE? WATCH ME GO OVER AND PLEASE THE KID'S OLD MAN!
AH COO-COOTZY COOTZY-COO-LA-LA IGGY-IGGY BOO! COOTZY-COOTZY AH COO!
SAY POP, WHAT'S THIS NUT TRYIN' TO SAY?
SEARCH ME, SON! HE MUST BE ONE OF THOSE SOUTHERN DUMB-BELLS!
FISHER

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